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NEWS 18	May 15	Supporter information for ENCOMPPAT and ENCOMPLIT updated
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NEWS 27	Jul 21	Polymer class term count added to REGISTRY
NEWS 28	Jul 22	INPADOC: Basic index (/BI) enhanced; Simultaneous Left and Right Truncation available
NEWS 29	AUG 05	New pricing for EUROPATFULL and PCTFULL effective August 1, 2003
NEWS 30	AUG 13	Field Availability (/FA) field enhanced in BEILSTEIN
NEWS 31	AUG 15	PATDPAFULL: one FREE connect hour, per account, in September 2003
NEWS 32	AUG 15	PCTGEN: one FREE connect hour, per account, in September 2003
NEWS 33	AUG 15	RDISCLOSURE: one FREE connect hour, per account, in September 2003
NEWS 34	AUG 15	TEMA: one FREE connect hour, per account, in September 2003
NEWS 35	AUG 18	Data available for download as a PDF in RDISCLOSURE
NEWS 36	AUG 18	Simultaneous left and right truncation added to PASCAL
NEWS 37	AUG 18	FROSTI and KOSMET enhanced with Simultaneous Left and Right Truncation
NEWS 38	AUG 18	Simultaneous left and right truncation added to ANABSTR

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=> s pyruvate
L1      147932 PYRUVATE

=> s nose or nasal or sinus or sinusitis or rhinitis or eosiophilia
L2      485548 NOSE OR NASAL OR SINUS OR SINUSITIS OR RHINITIS OR EOSIOPHILIA

=> s l1 and l2
L3        2656 L1 AND L2

=> s inflammation and l1
L4        3183 INFLAMMATION AND L1

=> s l4 and l2
L5        1195 L4 AND L2

=> s l5 and antioxidant
L6         669 L5 AND ANTIOXIDANT

=> s l6 and py<1999
   4 FILES SEARCHED...
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L7 23 L6 AND PY<1999

=> dup rem l7
PROCESSING COMPLETED FOR L7
L8 23 DUP REM L7 (0 DUPLICATES REMOVED)

=> d l8 1-23 ab bib kwic

L8 ANSWER 1 OF 23 USPATFULL on STN
AB A method for inhibiting proliferation of a PPAR .gamma.-responsive hyperproliferative cell which comprises the step of contacting the cell with (I) an inhibitory amount of a PPAR.gamma. agonist and (II) a MAP kinase inhibitor is disclosed. A method for treating or prophylactically preventing in an animal subject a disorder characterized by unwanted proliferation of PPAR.gamma.-responsive hyperproliferative cells which comprises administering to the subject (I) an inhibitory amount of a PPAR.gamma. agonist and (II) a MAP kinase inhibitor is also disclosed. Pharmaceutical compositions comprising a therapeutically effective amount of a PPAR.gamma. agonist and a MAP kinase inhibitor are disclosed for use in the methods.
AN 2001:82522 USPATFULL
TI Methods and pharmaceutical compositions for inhibiting tumor cell growth
IN Spiegelman, Bruce M., Waban, MA, United States
Altiok, Soner, Cambridge, MA, United States
Mueller, Elisabetta, Boston, MA, United States
Sarraf, Pasha, Boston, MA, United States
Tontonoz, Peter, San Diego, CA, United States
PA Dana-Farber Cancer Institute, Boston, MA, United States (U.S. corporation)
PI US 6242196 B1 20010605
WO 9825598 19980618 <--
AI US 1999-319769 19990917 (9)
WO 1997-US22879 19971211
19990917 PCT 371 date
19990917 PCT 102(e) date
DT Utility
FS Granted
EXNAM Primary Examiner: Leary, Louise N.
LREP Lahive & Cockfield, LLP, Mandragouras, Amy E., Smith, DeAnn F.
CLMN Number of Claims: 35
ECL Exemplary Claim: 1
DRWN 36 Drawing Figure(s); 24 Drawing Page(s)
LN.CNT 2761
CAS INDEXING IS AVAILABLE FOR THIS PATENT.
PI US 6242196 B1 20010605
WO 9825598 19980618 <--
DETD . . . elements; lipofibromas are lipomas containing areas of fibrosis; and lipogranuloma are characterized by nodules of lipoid material associated with granulomatous **inflammation**.
DETD . . . sulfate and magnesium stearate, as well as coloring agents, release agents, coating agents, sweetening, flavoring and perfuming agents, preservatives and **antioxidants** can also be present in the compositions.
DETD Examples of pharmaceutically-acceptable **antioxidants** include: (1) water soluble **antioxidants**, such as ascorbic acid, cysteine hydrochloride, sodium bisulfate, sodium metabisulfite, sodium sulfite and the like; (2) oil-soluble **antioxidants**, such as ascorbyl palmitate, butylated hydroxyanisole (BHA), butylated hydroxytoluene (BHT), lecithin, propyl gallate, alpha-tocopherol, and the like; and (3) metal. . .
DETD Formulations useful in the methods of the present invention include those suitable for oral, **nasal**, topical (including buccal and sublingual), rectal, vaginal, aerosol and/or parenteral administration. The formulations may conveniently be presented in unit dosage. . .

DETD . . . or sterile powders which may be reconstituted into sterile injectable solutions or dispersions just prior to use, which may contain **antioxidants**, buffers, bacteriostats, solutes which render the formulation isotonic with the blood of the intended recipient or suspending or thickening agents.

DETD . . . For differentiation assay, cells were cultured in .alpha.-MEM containing 10% cosmic calf serum (Hyclone), 2 mM L-glutamine, 2 mM sodium **pyruvate**, 0.1 mM nonessential amino acids, 5 .mu.g/ml of insulin, 2.8 .mu.M hydrocortisone, and, for 21 MT, 1 .mu.g/ml sheep prolactin.. . . After 1 day, cells were treated with .alpha.-MEM containing 10% charcoal stripped FBS (Hyclone), 2 mM L-glutamine, 1 mM sodium **pyruvate**, 0.1 mM nonessential amino acids, 5 .mu.g/ml of insulin, 1 mM dexamethasone. Cells were refed every 36-48 hr. At day. . .

L8 ANSWER 2 OF 23 USPATFULL on STN

AB There is provided novel pharmaceutical compositions containing tyloxapol as the active ingredient. These formulations comprise tyloxapol at concentrations above 0.125%, preferably from about 0.25% to about 5.0%. In addition, the invention encompasses pharmaceutical compositions having reduced hypertonicity which compositions comprise tyloxapol in pharmaceutically acceptable solutions without significant concentrations of hypertonic agents or other active ingredients NaHCO.sub.3, or active phospholipids, such as DPPC. The less hypertonic formulations allow one to derive all the benefits of the active ingredient tyloxapol, such as its reduced toxicity and enhanced half-life, while avoiding or reducing side effects, such as bronchospasms, associated with the various hypertonic agents or other active ingredient agents.

AN 1998:156887 USPATFULL

TI Pharmaceutical compositions containing alkylaryl polyether alcohol polymer

IN Kennedy, Thomas P., Richmond, VA, United States

PA Charlotte-Mecklenburg Hospital Authority, Charlotte, NC, United States (U.S. corporation)

PI US 5849263 19981215 <--

AI US 1996-638893 19960425 (8)

RLI Continuation-in-part of Ser. No. US 1994-299316, filed on 31 Aug 1994, now patented, Pat. No. US 5512270 which is a continuation-in-part of Ser. No. US 1993-39732, filed on 30 Mar 1993, now abandoned

DT Utility

FS Granted

EXNAM Primary Examiner: Harrison, Robert H.

LREP Bell Seltzer Intellectual Property Law Group of Alston & Bird LLP

CLMN Number of Claims: 13

ECL Exemplary Claim: 1

DRWN 13 Drawing Figure(s); 8 Drawing Page(s)

LN.CNT 1385

CAS INDEXING IS AVAILABLE FOR THIS PATENT.

PI US 5849263 19981215 <--

SUMM . . . specifically, the present invention relates to pharmaceutical compositions containing alkylaryl polyether alcohol polymer tyloxapol and to methods for treating respiratory **inflammation** with the pharmaceutical compositions.

SUMM . . . in DNA. To prevent injury from partially reduced O.sub.2 species under normal conditions, cells have evolved an elaborate system of **antioxidant** enzymes (superoxide dismutase, catalase, glutathione peroxidase) and **antioxidant** molecules (glutathione, alpha-tocopherol, beta carotene). However, when production of partially reduced O.sub.2 species exceeds the capacity of cellular **antioxidant** defenses to contain them, oxidant injury occurs.

SUMM . . . increasingly directed either toward strategies that prevent enzymatic production of partially reduced O.sub.2 species and to the introduction of exogenous **antioxidant** compounds that restore oxidant-**antioxidant** balance in biologic and chemical systems.

More recently, as will be outlined below, treatment of **inflammation** in many of these conditions has been directed toward interrupting activation of the transcription factors mediating the genetic expression of. . .

SUMM . . . lungs". American Journal of Respiratory and Critical Care Medicine (1996) In Press; N. G. McElvaney, et al. "Modulation of airway **inflammation** in cystic fibrosis. In vivo suppression of interleukin-8 levels on the respiratory epithelial surface by aerosolization of recombinant secretory leukoprotease. . . New Horizons (1995) 3:276-287; C. A. Dinarello. "Role of interleukin-1 and tumor necrosis factor in systemic responses to infection and **inflammation**". In **Inflammation**: Basic Principles and Clinical Correlates, second edition. J. I Gallin, I. M. Goldstein, and R. Snyderman, editors. Raven Press, Ltd., N.Y. (1992) p. 211-232; W. C. Greene. "The interleukins". In **Inflammation**: Basic Principles and Clinical Correlates, second edition. J. I. Gallin, I. M. Goldstein, and R. Snyderman, editors. Raven Press, Ltd., N.Y. (1992) p. 233-245; M. Baggiolini, et al. "Interleukin-8 and related chemotactic cytokines". In **Inflammation**: Basic Principles and Clinical Correlates, second edition. J. I. Gallin, I. M. Goldstein, and R. Snyderman, editors. Raven Press, Ltd., N.Y. (1992) p. 247-263; D. W. Golde and G. C. Baldwin. "Myeloid growth factors". In **Inflammation**: Basic Principles and Clinical Correlates, second edition. J. I. Gallin, I. M. Goldstein, and R. Snyderman, editors. Raven Press, Ltd., N.Y. (1992) p. 291-301; R. J. Horwitz and W. W. Busse. "**Inflammation** and asthma". Clinics in Chest Medicine (1995) 16:583-602).

SUMM . . . is also activated by oxidants such as hydrogen peroxide (M. Meyer, R. Schreck, and P. A. Baeverie. "H.sub.2 O.sub.2 and **antioxidants** have opposite effects on the activation of NF-.kappa.B and AP-1 in intact cells: AP-1 as secondary **antioxidant** response factor". EMBO Journal (1993) 12:2005-2015), suggesting that it may be an oxidant-stress responsive transcription factor. Conversely, some of the most potent inhibitors of NF-.kappa.B activation are compounds which can also act as **antioxidants**. A few, but not most, **antioxidants** prevent activation of NF-.kappa.B by LPS, prevent increases in corresponding messenger RNAs for inflammatory cytokines and decrease levels of TNF and IL-1 in the circulation following LPS injection (E. M. Eugui, et al. "Some **antioxidants** inhibit, in a coordinate fashion, the production of tumor necrosis factor .beta., IL-1.beta. and IL-6 by human peripheral blood mononuclear. . . as potent inhibitors of nuclear factor .kappa.B activation in intact cells". Journal of Experimental Medicine (1992) 175:1181-1194). However, the few **antioxidants** known to inhibit NF-.kappa.B activation share no common structural similarity distinguishing them from those **antioxidants** that fail to prevent activation of NF-.kappa.B (see Eugui, above), preventing one skilled in the art from predicting which **antioxidant** compounds will and which will not favorably reduce NF-.kappa.B activation as a strategy of ameliorating inflammatory events in disease.

SUMM **Antioxidants** are compounds that can be easily oxidized to stable chemical forms. They can protect chemical and biologic systems by sacrificing. . . themselves to oxidation in preference to oxidation of critically important chemical and biological molecules. Not all oxidizable compounds can perform **antioxidant** function. To successfully protect chemical and biologic systems from oxidants, the **antioxidant** must have a higher reactivity for the oxidant than the chemical or biologic molecule which it seeks to protect. To protect the desired chemical and biologic system from oxidation, it is also necessary for the **antioxidant** to partition itself adjacent to the molecule to be protected. As an example, a molecule to be protected within the lipid bilayer of plasma, endosomal or nuclear membranes might be best protected by an **antioxidant** with, at least in part, a lipophilic structure, so that it is partitioned to or near the lipid portion of. . .

SUMM It has recently been shown that a previously known class of drugs, the alkylaryl polyether alcohol polymers, are potent **antioxidants** useful in the treatment of mammalian diseases (U.S. Pat. No. 5,474,760 issued 1995 to Ghio, Kennedy and Piantadosi, assignors to. . .

SUMM . . . Md.). Surprisingly, the present inventors have found that alkylaryl polyether alcohol polymers of the class typified by tyloxapol, are potent **antioxidants**, inhibitors of the activation of NF-.kappa.B (see Example IV below) and inhibitors of cellular production of pro-inflammatory cytokines (see Example. . .

SUMM **Inflammation** in a multitude of diseases is mediated by activation of the transcription factor NF-.kappa.B, which in turn causes an increase. . . treatment available to prevent activation of NF-.kappa.B and subsequent cytokine secretion is anti-inflammatory glucocorticoids. Recently a few, but not most, **antioxidants** have been found to also inhibit NF-.kappa.B.

SUMM It is theoretically possible to synthesize a multitude of compounds with **antioxidant** properties. However, there is no predictable structural similarity among the few agents shown to prevent NF-.kappa.B activation. Thus, the demonstration that a compound shows **antioxidant** activity would not, in of itself, predict that the same compound would also inhibit NF-.kappa.B activation and secretion of pro-inflammatory cytokines. Also, the factor limiting use of **antioxidants** as treatments in biologic systems is the inherent toxicity of many **antioxidant** compound themselves. Likewise, anti-inflammatory cortosteroids are potent inhibitors of NF-.kappa.B, but their use as such is severely limited by the. . . advantage to discover that a class of commonly used and nontoxic ingredients in medicinal pharmacologic preparations are not only potent **antioxidants**, but also potent inhibitors of NF-.kappa.B activation. Not only can such compounds be used as treatments for diseases where **antioxidants** might be predicted to be of value, but they can be used as treatments for NF-.kappa.B mediated inflammatory conditions without. . .

SUMM The findings presented in the various examples to follow will demonstrate that tyloxapol is a potent **antioxidant** that also prevents NF-.kappa.B activation and suppresses secretion of inflammatory cytokines. These features of tyloxapol would make it a useful. . .

SUMM . . . and in U.S. Ser. No. 08/632,275 filed Apr. 15, 1996, (which describe how alkylaryl polyether alcohol polymers are useful as **antioxidants** in blocking oxidant reactions and biologic injury from partially reduced O.sub.2 species, and are useful as treatment agents for inhibiting. . .

DETD For administration of treatment effective doses to the **nasal** airway, the sterile tyloxapol solution or tyloxapol solution containing the above anti-inflammatory corticosteroids is placed in a commercially available 10 ml squeeze bottle or similar device that generates a fine mist. For relief of **nasal rhinitis**, rhinosinusitis or other **inflammation**, 1 to 4 sprays from this dispense is inhaled into each nostril once or twice a day.

DETD The first chemical system used to test the **antioxidant** activity of alkylaryl polyether alcohol polymers employed salicylate as the target molecule of oxidants. Hydroxyl radical reacts with salicylic acid. . .

DETD The second chemical system used to test the **antioxidant** activity of alkylaryl polyether alcohol polymers employed 2-deoxyribose as the target molecule of oxidants. This pentose sugar reacts with oxidants. . .

DETD The third system used to test the **antioxidant** activity of alkylaryl polyether alcohol polymers employed asbestos as the source of iron for oxidant generation and 2-deoxyribose as the. . .

DETD . . . to regulatory DNA sequences and influence production of the protein product of the regulated gene. An important transcription factor for **inflammation** is NF-.kappa.B, which promotes transcription of the messenger RNA for pro-inflammatory cytokines and growth factors.

To determine if tyloxapol inhibits. . .

DETD . . . Blocking activation of NF-.kappa.B would carry the advantage of reducing cell production of pro-inflammatory cytokines and growth factors, thereby ameliorating **inflammation** in the tissue treated.

DETD . . . (1993) 9:511-519). TNF is also an important mediator in the pathogenesis of asthma (R. J. Horwitz and W. W. Busse. "**Inflammation** and asthma". Clinics in Chest Medicine (1995) 16:585-602). Tyloxapol should ameliorate the adverse effects of TNF in cystic fibrosis and. . . a human bronchial epithelial cell line". Journal of Clinical Investigation (1992) 89:1478-1484; N. G. McElvaney, et al. "Modulation of airway **inflammation** in cystic fibrosis". In vivo suppression of interleukin-8 levels on the respiratory epithelial surface by aerosolization of recombinant secretory leukoprotease inhibitor. Journal of Clinical Investigation (1992) 90:1296-1301;M. Baggiolini, et al. "Interleukin-8 and related chemotactic cytokines". In **Inflammation**: Basic Principles and Clinical Correlates, second edition. J. I. Gallin, I. M. Goldstein, and R. Snyderman, editors. Raven Press, Ltd.,. . . activating and lengthening the life-span of eosinophils in asthma (D. W. Golde and G. C. Baldwin. "Myeloid growth factors". In **Inflammation**: Basic Principles and Clinical Correlates, second edition. J. I. Gallin, I. M. Goldstein, and R. Snyderman, editors. Raven Press, Ltd., N.Y. (1992) p. 291-301; R. J. Horwitz and W. W. Busse. "**Inflammation** and asthma". Clinics in Chest Medicine (1995) 16:583-602). By reducing GM-CSF secretion, tyloxapol should help reduce the eosinophilia and its. . .

DETD . . . suspended at 2.times.10.sup.6 cells in RPMI-1640 supplemented with 100 U/ml penicillin, 100 .mu.g/ml streptomycin, 2 mM L-glutamine, 1 mM sodium **pyruvate**, 1% MEM non-essential amino acids, 25 mM N-2-hydroxyethyl-ierazine-N'-ethane sulfonic acid (HEPES) and 196 Nutridoma (Boehringer Mannheim, Indianapolis, Ind.), and 5%. . .

DETD . . . expected to reduce airway injury of diseases of airway, such as cystic fibrosis, asthma and chronic bronchitis, and diffuse lung **inflammation** and injury, such as in Adult Respiratory Distress Syndrome, by inhibiting local production of the chemoatractant IL-8, TNF, IL-1, IL-6. . . discussed above. Reduction in steroid resistance would, in turn, potentiate the overall anti-inflammatory activity of glucocorticoids and enhance amelioration of **inflammation** of the body compartment treated. Tyloxapol should also work even better if admixed with some cetyl alcohol, added in 1. . .

DETD . . . the original Aleviare formulation, in part by using tyloxapol in 0.8 to 0.9% NaCl. To enhance its effectiveness as an **antioxidant** and anti-inflammatory therapy, tyloxapol concentrations were increased to concentrations above 0.125% to about 0.5% to about 5.0%.

DETD . . . solution of tyloxapol). DPPC is eliminated from the formulations of the present invention. It is not necessary for the pharmacologic **antioxidant** or anti-inflammatory action of tyloxapol, and, as described earlier, is associated with undesired side effects including, but not limited to,. . .

CLM What is claimed is:

1. A method of treating **inflammation** in the respiratory tract which comprises administering by aerosolization a pharmaceutical composition comprising a treatment effective amount of alkylaryl polyether. . .

3. The method according to claim 1 wherein said pharmaceutical composition for use in treating **inflammation** in the respiratory tract comprises about 0.25 to about 5.0% by weight of said alkylaryl polyether alcohol polymer and a. . .

7. The method according to claim 4 wherein said **inflammation** is caused by a disease of the airway and lung.

L8 ANSWER 3 OF 23 USPATFULL on STN

AB The present invention provides compositions and method,, for utilizing recombinant alphavirus vectors.

AN 1998:150739 USPATFULL

TI Alphavirus vector constructs

IN Dubensky, Jr., Thomas W., Rancho Sante Fe, CA, United States
Polo, John M., San Diego, CA, United States
Ibanez, Carlos E., San Diego, CA, United States
Chang, Stephen M. W., San Diego, CA, United States
Jolly, Douglas J., Leucadia, CA, United States
Driver, David A., San Diego, CA, United States
Belli, Barbara A., San Diego, CA, United States

PA Chiron Corporation, Emeryville, CA, United States (U.S. corporation)

PI US 5843723 19981201 <--

AI US 1996-739167 19961030 (8)

RLI Continuation of Ser. No. US 1995-404796, filed on 20 Mar 1995 which is a continuation-in-part of Ser. No. US 1995-376184, filed on 20 Jan 1995, now abandoned which is a continuation-in-part of Ser. No. US 1994-348472, filed on 30 Nov 1994, now abandoned which is a continuation-in-part of Ser. No. US 1994-198450, filed on 18 Feb 1994, now abandoned which is a continuation-in-part of Ser. No. US 1993-122791, filed on 15 Sep 1993, now abandoned

DT Utility

FS Granted

EXNAM Primary Examiner: Ketter, James; Assistant Examiner: Brusca, John S.

LREP McMasters, David D., Kruse, Norman J., Blackburn, Robert P.

CLMN Number of Claims: 47

ECL Exemplary Claim: 1

DRWN 37 Drawing Figure(s); 30 Drawing Page(s)

LN.CNT 10318

CAS INDEXING IS AVAILABLE FOR THIS PATENT.

PI US 5843723 19981201 <--

DETD . . . of which has plieotropic effects. IL-1 is primarily synthesized by mononuclear phagocytes, in response to stimulation by microbial products or **inflammation**. There is a naturally occurring antagonist of the IL-1R, referred to as the IL-1 Receptor antagonist ("IL-1Ra"). This IL-1R antagonist. . . receptor. IL-1 does not seem to play an important role in normal homeostasis. In animals, antibodies to IL-1 receptors reduce **inflammation** and anorexia due to endotoxins and other **inflammation** inducing agents.

DETD In the case of autoimmune disease, reducing the activity of IL-1 reduces **inflammation**. Similarly, blocking the activity of IL-1 with recombinant receptors can result in increased allograft survival in animals, again presumably by decreasing **inflammation**.

DETD . . . (1) direct injection into the blood stream; (2) direct injection into a specific tissue or tumor; (3) oral administration; (4) **nasal** inhalation; (5) direct application to mucosal tissues; or (6) ex vivo administration of transduced autologous cells into the animal. Thus. . .

DETD . . . the present invention when combined with one or more of the routes briefly noted above, including intraperitoneal, intracranial, oral, rectal, **nasal**, vaginal and sublingual administration. Methods of formulating and administering the gene delivery vehicles at multiple sites through such routes would. . .

DETD . . . in T-25 flasks (Corning, Corning, N.Y.). Culture medium consists of RPMI 1640, 5% heat-inactivated fetal bovine serum, 1 mM sodium **pyruvate**, 50 ug/ml gentamycin and 10.sup.-5 M 2-mercaptoethanol (Sigma, St. Louis, Mo.). Effector cells are harvested 4-7 days later and tested. . .

DETD . . . 10 ml of "complete" RPMI medium. (RPMI containing: 5% heat inactivated Fetal Bovine Serum. two mM L-glutamine, 1 mM sodium **pyruvate**, 1X non essential amino acids, and 5.times.10-.sup.5 M 2-mercaptoethanol). Stimulator cells for in vitro stimulation of effector cells are generated. . .

DETD . . . line The culture medium consists of RPMI 1640, 20% heat inactivated fetal bovine serum (Hyclone, Logan, UT), 5.0 mM sodium **pyruvate** and 5.0 mM non-essential amino acids. Infected LCL cells are selected by adding 800 .mu.g/ml G418. The Jurkat A2/K.sup.b cells. . .

DETD . . . 10 days. Culture medium consists of RPMI 1640 with prescreened lots of 5% heat-inactivated fetal bovine serum, 1 mM sodium **pyruvate** and 50 .mu.g/ml gentamycin. The resulting stimulated CTL effectors are tested for CTL activity using Sindbis vector infected autologous LCL. . .

DETD . . . After five days at 37.degree. C. and 5% CO.sub.2 in RPMI 1640 culture medium containing 5% FBS, 1.0 mM sodium **pyruvate** and 10.sup.-5 2-mercaptoethanol, the supernatant is tested for IL-2 activity. IL-2 is secreted specifically by T-helper cells stimulated by HBV. . .

DETD . . . and 10% FBS (Gemini, Calabasas, Calif.). Culture medium consists of RPMI 1640, 5% heat-inactivated fetal bovine serum, 1 mM sodium **pyruvate**, 50 g/ml gentamycin and 10.sup.-5 M 2-mercaptoethanol (Sigma, St. Louis, Mo.). Effector cells are harvested 4-7 days later and tested. . .

DETD . . . 10 ml of "complete" RPMI medium. (RPMI containing: 5% heat inactivated Fetal Bovine Serum. 2 mM L-glutamine, 1 mM sodium **pyruvate**, 1X non essential amino acids, and 5.times.10.sup.5 M 2-mercaptoethanol). Stimulator cells for in vitro stimulation of effector cells are generated. . .

DETD . . . prior to administration. In addition, the composition may be prepared with suitable carriers or diluents for topical administration, injection, or **nasal**, oral, vaginal, sub-lingual, inhalant, intraocular, enteric, or rectal administration.

DETD . . . include traditional parenteral routes, such as intramuscular (i.m.), subcutaneous (sub-q), intravenous (i.v.), and interperitoneal (i.p.) injection. Other suitable routes include **nasal**, pulmonary, and even direct administration into a particular tissue, such as the liver, bone marrow, etc. In addition, other routes. . .

DETD . . . is an alternate route to achieve delivery of compositions described herein. Systemic absorption occurs through contact with the conjunctival and **nasal** mucosae, the latter occurring as the result of drainage through the nasolacrimal duct. Formulations such as those described above which further comprise inert ingredients such as buffers, chelating agents, **antioxidants**, and preservatives can be incorporated into ophthalmic dosage forms intended for multiple dose use. Formulations also may consist of aqueous. . .

DETD The **nasal** cavity also offers an alternative route of administration for compositions comprising a gene delivery vehicle as described herein. For instance, the human **nasal** cavities have a total surface area of approximately 150 cm.sup.2 and are covered by a highly vascular mucosal layer. A respiratory epithelium, comprised of columnar cells, goblet cells, and ciliary cuboidal cells, lines most of the **nasal** cavity (Chien, et al, Crit. Rev. in Therap. Drug Car. Sys., 4:67, 1987). The subepithelium contains a dense vascular network and the venous blood from the **nose** passes directly into the systemic circulation, avoiding first-pass metabolism in the liver. Thus, delivery to the upper region of the **nasal** cavity may result in slower clearance and increased bioavailability of gene delivery vehicles. The absence of cilia in this area is an important factor in the increased effectiveness of **nasal** sprays as compared to drops. The addition of viscosity-building agents, such as methycellulose, etc. can change the pattern of deposition and clearance of intranasal applications. Additionally, bioadhesives can be used as a means to prolong residence time in the **nasal** cavity. Various formulations comprising sprays, drops, and powders, with or without the addition of absorptive enhancers, have been described (see. . .

DETD . . . the present invention when combined with one or more of the routes briefly noted above, including intraperitoneal, intracranial,

oral, rectal, **nasal**, vaginal and sublingual administration. Methods of formulating and administering the gene delivery vehicles at multiple sites through such routes would. . .

L8 ANSWER 4 OF 23 USPATFULL on STN

AB Mammalian Interleukin-4 receptor proteins, DNAs and expression vectors encoding mammalian IL-4 receptors, and processes for producing mammalian IL-4 receptors as products of cell culture, are disclosed. A method for suppressing an IL-4-dependent immune or inflammatory response in a mammal, including a human, by administering an effective amount of soluble IL-4 receptor (sIL-4R) and a suitable diluent or carrier.

AN 1998:147580 USPATFULL

TI DNA encoding interleukin-4 receptors

IN Mosley, Bruce, Seattle, WA, United States
Cosman, David J., Seattle, WA, United States
Park, Linda, Seattle, WA, United States
Beckmann, M. Patricia, Poulsbo, WA, United States
March, Carl J., Seatlle, WA, United States
Idzerda, Rejean, Seatlle, WA, United States

PA Immunex Corporation, Seattle, WA, United States (U.S. corporation)

PI US 5840869 19981124 <--

AI US 1990-480694 19900214 (7)

RLI Continuation-in-part of Ser. No. US 1989-370924, filed on 23 Jun 1989, now abandoned which is a continuation-in-part of Ser. No. US 1989-326156, filed on 20 Mar 1989, now abandoned which is a continuation-in-part of Ser. No. US 1989-319438, filed on 2 Mar 1989, now abandoned which is a continuation-in-part of Ser. No. US 1988-265047, filed on 31 Oct 1988, now abandoned

DT Utility

FS Granted

EXNAM Primary Examiner: Draper, Garnette D.

LREP Foley & Lardner

CLMN Number of Claims: 12

ECL Exemplary Claim: 1

DRWN 37 Drawing Figure(s); 21 Drawing Page(s)

LN.CNT 2554

CAS INDEXING IS AVAILABLE FOR THIS PATENT.

PI US 5840869 19981124 <--

DETD . . . al., J. Adv. Enzyme Reg. 7:149, 1968; and Holland et al., Biochem. 17:4900, 1978), such as enolase, glyceraldehyde-3-phosphate dehydrogenase, hexokinase, **pyruvate** decarboxylase, phosphofructokinase, glucose-6-phosphate isomerase, 3-phosphoglycerate mutase, **pyruvate** kinase, triosephosphate isomerase, phosphoglucose isomerase, and glucokinase. Suitable vectors and promoters for use in yeast expression are further described in. . .

DETD . . . to recipients at the dosages and concentrations employed. Ordinarily, the preparation of such compositions entails combining the IL-4R with buffers, **antioxidants** such as ascorbic acid, low molecular weight (less than about 10 residues) polypeptides, proteins, amino acids, carbohydrates including glucose, sucrose. . .

DETD . . . may therefore be used to suppress IgE antibody formation in the treatment of IgE-induced immediate hypersensitivity reactions, such as allergic **rhinitis** (common hay fever), bronchial asthma, atopic dermatitis and gastrointestinal food allergy.

DETD . . . by an immune response to alloantigen, including allograft rejection and graft-versus-host reaction. In alloantigen-induced immune responses, sIL-4R suppresses lymphoproliferation and **inflammation** which result upon activation of T cells. sIL-4R has therefore been shown to be potentially effective in the clinical treatment. . .

DETD The purified B cells were then cultured in RPMI 1640 supplemented with 5% fetal calf serum (Hazelton), sodium **pyruvate** (1 mM), nonessential amino acids (0.1 mM), penicillin (100 U/ml), streptomycin (100 ug/ml), L-glutamine (2 mM), and 2-mercaptoethanol (50 uM),. . .

DETD . . . then injected in the contralateral footpad with irradiated, syngeneic spleen cells. An alloreactive response (marked by proliferation of lymphocytes and **inflammation**) occurs in the footpad receiving the allogeneic cells, which can be measured by determining the increase in size and weight. . .

L8 ANSWER 5 OF 23 USPATFULL on STN

AB A method and medicant for the inhibition of activation of the nuclear transcription NF-.kappa.B comprising administering an effective amount of a compound of the formula: ##STR1## where R=ethylene, R'=C.sub.4 to C.sub.14 straight chain or branched alkyl, x is greater than 1, and y=8 to 18 is provided. The medicant is preferably administered by aerosolization into the mammalian respiratory system. The medicant may also be applied to the mammalian skin. Preferably the medicant includes a physiologically acceptable carrier which may be selected from buffered saline, isotonic saline, normal saline, petroleum-based ointments and U.S.P. cold cream. There is further provided a method wherein said medicant includes an anti-inflammatory steroid. In addition a method and medicant for treating cutaneous inflammatory disorders, inhibiting the secretion of the pro-inflammatory cytokines TNF, IL-1, IL-6, IL-8 and the growth factor GM-CSF is provided.

AN 1998:147006 USPATFULL

TI Treatment of chronic pulmonary **inflammation**

IN Ghio, Andrew J., Durham, NC, United States
Kennedy, Thomas P., Richmond, VA, United States

PA Charlotte Hospital Authority, Charlotte, NC, United States (U.S. corporation)

PI US 5840277 19981124 <--

AI US 1996-632275 19960415 (8)

RLI Continuation-in-part of Ser. No. US 1995-413699, filed on 30 Mar 1995 which is a continuation-in-part of Ser. No. US 1994-219770, filed on 29 Mar 1994, now patented, Pat. No. US 5474760, issued on 12 Dec 1995 which is a continuation-in-part of Ser. No. US 1994-299316, filed on 31 Aug 1994, now patented, Pat. No. US 5512270 which is a continuation-in-part of Ser. No. US 1993-39732, filed on 30 Mar 1993, now abandoned

DT Utility

FS Granted

EXNAM Primary Examiner: Guzo, David

LREP The Bell Seltzer Intellectual Law Firm of Alston & Bird, LLP

CLMN Number of Claims: 17

ECL Exemplary Claim: 1

DRWN 13 Drawing Figure(s); 8 Drawing Page(s)

LN.CNT 1196

CAS INDEXING IS AVAILABLE FOR THIS PATENT.

TI Treatment of chronic pulmonary **inflammation**

PI US 5840277 19981124 <--

SUMM The present invention relates to the use of alkylaryl polyether alcohol polymers in the treatment of chronic **inflammation**. More particularly, the present invention relates to the use of alkylaryl polyether alcohol polymers to reduce the activation of nuclear. . .

SUMM . . . in DNA. To prevent injury from partially reduced O.sub.2 species under normal conditions, cells have evolved an elaborate system of **antioxidant** enzymes (superoxide dismutase, catalase, glutathione peroxidase) and **antioxidant** molecules (gluathione, alpha-tocopherol, beta carotene). However, when production of partially reduced O.sub.2 species exceeds capacity of **antioxidant** defenses to contain them, oxidant injury occurs.

SUMM . . . increasingly directed either toward strategies that prevent enzymatic production of partially reduced O.sub.2 species and to the introduction of exogenous **antioxidant** compounds that restore oxidant-**antioxidant** balance in biologic and chemical systems. More recently, as will be outlined below, treatment of **inflammation** in many of these conditions has been directed toward interrupting activation of the transcription factors mediating

the genetic expression of. . .

SUMM . . . lungs". American Journal of Respiratory and Critical Care Medicine (1996) In Press; N. G. McElvaney, et al. "Modulation of airway **inflammation** in cystic fibrosis. In vivo suppression of interleukin-8 levels on the respiratory epithelial surface by aerosolization of recombinant secretory leukoprotease. . . New Horizons (1995) 3:276-287; C. A. Dinarello. "Role of interleukin-1 and tumor necrosis factor in systemic responses to infection and **inflammation**". In **Inflammation**: Basic Principles and Clinical Correlates, second edition. J. I Gallin, I. M. Goldstein, and R. Snyderman, editors. Raven Press, Ltd., New York (1992) p. 211-232; W. C. Greene. "The interleukins". In **Inflammation**: Basic Principles and Clinical Correlates, second edition. J. I. Gallin, I. M. Goldstein, and R. Snyderman, editors. Raven Press, Ltd., New York (1992) p. 233-245; M. Baggiolini, et al. "Interleukin-8 and related chemotactic cytokines". In **Inflammation**: Basic Principles and Clinical Correlates, second edition. J. I. Gallin, I. M. Goldstein, and R. Snyderman, editors. Raven Press, Ltd., New York (1992) p. 247-263; D. W. Golde and G. C. Baldwin. "Myeloid growth factors". In **Inflammation**: Basic Principles and Clinical Correlates, second edition. J. I. Gallin, I. M. Goldstein, and R. Snyderman, editors. Raven Press, Ltd., New York (1992) p. 291-301; R. J. Horwitz and W. W. Busse. "**Inflammation** and asthma". Clinics in Chest Medicine (1995) 16:583-602).

SUMM . . . is also activated by oxidants such as hydrogen peroxide (M. Meyer, R. Schreck, and P. A. Baeverie. "H.sub.2 O.sub.2 and **antioxidants** have opposite effects on the activation of NF-.kappa.B and AP-1 in intact cells: AP-1 as secondary **antioxidant** response factor". EMBO Journal (1993) 12:2005-2015), suggesting that it may be an oxidant-stress responsive transcription factor. Conversely, some of the most potent inhibitors of NF-.kappa.B activation are compounds which can also act as **antioxidants**. A few, but not most, **antioxidants** prevent activation of NF-.kappa.B by LPS, prevent increases in corresponding messenger RNAs for inflammatory cytokines and decrease levels of TNF and IL-1 in the circulation following LPS injection (E. M. Eugui, et al. "Some **antioxidants** inhibit, in a coordinate fashion, the production of tumor necrosis factor .alpha., IL-1.beta. and IL-6 by human peripheral blood mononuclear. . . as potent inhibitors of nuclear factor .kappa.B activation in intact cells". Journal of Experimental Medicine (1992) 175:1181-1194). However, the few **antioxidants** known to inhibit NF-.kappa.B activation share no common structural similarity distinguishing them from those **antioxidants** that fail to prevent activation of NF-.kappa.B (see Eugui, above), preventing one skilled in the art from predicting which **antioxidant** compounds will and which will not favorably reduce NF-.kappa.B activation as a strategy of ameliorating inflammatory events in disease.

SUMM **Antioxidants** are compounds that can be easily oxidized to stable chemical forms. They can protect chemical and biologic systems by sacrificing. . . themselves to oxidation in preference to oxidation of critically important chemical and biological molecules. Not all oxidizable compounds can perform **antioxidant** function. To successfully protect chemical and biologic systems from oxidants, the **antioxidant** must have a higher reactivity for the oxidant than the chemical or biologic molecule which it seeks to protect. To protect the desired chemical and biologic system from oxidation, it is also necessary for the **antioxidant** to partition itself adjacent to the molecule to be protected. As an example, a molecule to be protected within the lipid bilayer of plasma, endosomal or nuclear membranes might be best protected by an **antioxidant** with, at least in part, a lipophilic structure, so that it is partitioned to or near the lipid portion of. . .

SUMM We have recently shown that a previously known class of drugs, the alkylaryl polyether alcohol polymers, are potent **antioxidants**

useful in the treatment of mammalian diseases (U.S. Pat. No. 5,474,760 issued Dec. 12, 1995 and U.S. Ser. No. 08/039,732. . .

SUMM **Inflammation** in a multitude of diseases is mediated by activation of the transcription factor NF-.kappa.B, which in turn causes an increase. . . treatment available to prevent activation of NF-.kappa.B and subsequent cytokine secretion is anti-inflammatory glucocorticoids. Recently a few, but not most, **antioxidants** have been found to also inhibit NF-.kappa.B.

SUMM It is theoretically possible to synthesize a multitude of compounds with **antioxidant** properties. However, there is no predictable structural similarity among the few agents shown to prevent NF-.kappa.B activation. Thus, the demonstration that a compound shows **antioxidant** activity would not, in of itself, predict that the same compound would also inhibit NF-.kappa.B activation and secretion of pro-inflammatory cytokines. Also, the factor limiting use of **antioxidants** as treatments in biologic systems is the inherent toxicity of many **antioxidant** compound themselves. Likewise, anti-inflammatory cortosteroids are potent inhibitors of NF-.kappa.B, but their use as such is severely limited by the. . . advantage to discover that a class of commonly used and nontoxic ingredients in medicinal pharmacologic preparations are not only potent **antioxidants**, but also potent inhibitors of NF-.kappa.B activation. Not only can such compounds be used as treatments for diseases where **antioxidants** might be predicted to be of value, but they can be used as treatments for NF-.kappa.B mediated inflammatory conditions without. . .

DETD For administration of treatment effective doses to the **nasal** airway, the sterile tyloxapol solution or tyloxapol solution containing the above anti-inflammatory steroid is placed in a commercially available 10 ml squeeze bottle or similar device that generates a fine mist. For relief of **nasal rhinitis**, rhinosinusitis or other **inflammation**, 1 to 4 sprays from this dispense is inhaled into each nostril 2 to 4 times a day.

DETD The first chemical system used to test the **antioxidant** activity of alkylaryl polyether alcohol polymers employed salicylate as the target molecule of oxidants. The hydroxyl radical reacts with salicylic. . .

DETD The second chemical system used to test the **antioxidant** activity of alkylaryl polyether alcohol polymers employed 2-deoxyribose as the target molecule of oxidants. This pentose sugar reacts with oxidants. . .

DETD The third system used to test the **antioxidant** activity of alkylaryl polyether alcohol polymers employed asbestos as the source of iron for oxidant generation and 2-deoxyribose as the. . .

DETD . . . to regulatory DNA sequences and influence production of the protein product of the regulated gene. An important transcription factor for **inflammation** is NF-.kappa.B, which promotes transcription of the messenger RNA for pro-inflammatory cytokines and growth factors.

DETD . . . Blocking activation of NF-.kappa.B would carry the advantage of reducing cell production of pro-inflammatory cytokines and growth factors, thereby ameliorating **inflammation** in the tissue treated.

DETD . . . (1993) 9:511-519). TNF is also an important mediator in the pathogenesis of asthma (R. J. Horwitz and W. W. Busse. "**Inflammation** and asthma". Clinics in Chest Medicine (1995) 16:585-602). Tyloxapol should ameliorate the adverse effects of TNF in cystic fibrosis and. . . a human bronchial epithelial cell line". Journal of Clinical Investigation (1992) 89:1478-1484; N. G. McElvaney, et al. "Modulation of airway **inflammation** in cystic fibrosis". In vivo suppression of interleukin-8 levels on the respiratory epithelial surface by aerosolization of recombinant secretory leukoprotease inhibitor. Journal of Clinical Investigation (1992) 90:1296-1301; M. Baggiolini, et al. "Interleukin-8 and related chemotactic cytokines". In **Inflammation**: Basic Principles and

Clinical Correlates, second edition. J. I. Gallin, I. M. Goldstein, and R. Snyderman, editors. Raven Press, Ltd.,. . . activating and lengthening the life-span of eosinophils in asthma (D. W. Golde and G. C. Baldwin. "Myeloid growth factors". In **Inflammation**: Basic Principles and Clinical Correlates, second edition. J. I. Gallin, I. M. Goldstein, and R. Snyderman, editors. Raven Press, Ltd., New York (1992) p. 291-301; R. J. Horwitz and W. W. Busse. "**Inflammation** and asthma". Clinics in Chest Medicine (1995) 16:583-602). By reducing GM-CSF secretion, tyloxapol should help reduce the eosinophilia and its. . .

DETD . . . suspended at 2.times.10.sup.6 cells in RPMI-1640 supplemented with 100 U/ml penicillin, 100 .mu.g/ml streptomycin, 2 mM L-glutamine, 1 mM sodium **pyruvate**, 1% MEM non-essential amino acids, 25 mM N-2-hydroxyethyl-ierazine-N'-ethane sulfonic acid (HEPES) and 196 Nutridoma (Boehringer Mannheim, Indianapolis, Ind.), and 5%. . .

DETD . . . expected to reduce airway injury of diseases of airway, such as cystic fibrosis, asthma and chronic bronchitis, and diffuse lung **inflammation** and injury, such as in Adult Respiratory Distress Syndrome, by inhibiting local production of the chemoattractant IL-8, TNF, IL-1, IL-6. . . discussed above. Reduction in steroid resistance would, in turn, potentiate the overall anti-inflammatory activity of glucocorticoids and enhance amelioration of **inflammation** of the body compartment treated. Tyloxapol should also work even better if admixed with some cetyl alcohol, added in 1. . .

L8 ANSWER 6 OF 23 USPATFULL on STN

AB The present invention provides compositions and methods for utilizing recombinant alphavirus vectors. Also disclosed are compositions and methods for making and utilizing eukaryotic layered vector initiation systems.

AN 1998:119004 USPATFULL

TI Eukaryotic layered vector initiation systems

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PI US 5814482 19980929 <--

AI US 1996-739158 19961030 (8)

RLI Division of Ser. No. US 1995-404796, filed on 15 Mar 1995 which is a continuation-in-part of Ser. No. US 1995-376184, filed on 18 Jan 1995, now abandoned which is a continuation-in-part of Ser. No. US 1994-348472, filed on 30 Nov 1994, now abandoned which is a continuation-in-part of Ser. No. US 1994-198450, filed on 18 Feb 1994, now abandoned which is a continuation-in-part of Ser. No. US 1993-122791, filed on 15 Sep 1993, now abandoned

DT Utility

FS Granted

EXNAM Primary Examiner: Ketter, James; Assistant Examiner: Brusca, John S.

LREP Seed & Berry, Kruse, Norman J., Blackburn, Robert P.

CLMN Number of Claims: 25

ECL Exemplary Claim: 1

DRWN 37 Drawing Figure(s); 30 Drawing Page(s)

LN.CNT 10431

CAS INDEXING IS AVAILABLE FOR THIS PATENT.

PI US 5814482 19980929 <--

DETD . . . of which has plieotropic effects. IL-1 is primarily synthesized by mononuclear phagocytes, in response to stimulation by microbial products or **inflammation**. There is a naturally occurring antagonist of the IL-1R, referred to as the IL-1 Receptor antagonist ("IL-1Ra"). This IL-1R antagonist. . . receptor. IL-1 does not seem to play an important role in normal homeostasis. In animals, antibodies to IL-1 receptors reduce **inflammation** and anorexia due to

endotoxins and other **inflammation** inducing agents.

DETD In the case of autoimmune disease, reducing the activity of IL-1 reduces **inflammation**. Similarly, blocking the activity of IL-1 with recombinant receptors can result in increased allograft survival in animals, again presumably by decreasing **inflammation**.

DETD . . . (1) direct injection into the blood stream; (2) direct injection into a specific tissue or tumor; (3) oral administration; (4) **nasal** inhalation; (5) direct application to mucosal tissues; or (6) ex vivo administration of transduced autologous cells into the animal. Thus. . .

DETD . . . the present invention when combined with one or more of the routes briefly noted above, including intraperitoneal, intracranial, oral, rectal, **nasal**, vaginal and sublingual administration. Methods of formulating and administering the gene delivery vehicles at multiple sites through such routes would. . .

DETD . . . in T-25 flasks (Corning, Corning, N.Y.). Culture medium consists of RPMI 1640, 5% heat-inactivated fetal bovine serum, 1 mM sodium **pyruvate**, 50 ug/ml gentamycin and 10.sup.-5 M 2-mercaptoethanol (Sigma, St. Louis, Mo.). Effector cells are harvested 4-7 days later and tested. . .

DETD . . . 10 ml of "complete" RPMI medium. (RPMI containing: 5% heat inactivated Fetal Bovine Serum. two mM L-glutamine, 1 mM sodium **pyruvate**, 1.times. non essential amino acids, and 5.times.10.sup.-5 M 2-mercaptoethanol). Stimulator cells for in vitro stimulation of effector cells are generated. . .

DETD . . . line The culture medium consists of RPMI 1640, 20% heat inactivated fetal bovine serum (Hyclone, Logan, Utah), 5.0 mM sodium **pyruvate** and 5.0 mM non-essential amino acids. Infected LCL cells are selected by adding 800 .mu.g/mml G418. The Jurkat A.sub.2 /K.sup.b. . .

DETD . . . 10 days. Culture medium consists of RPMI 1640 with prescreened lots of 5% heat-inactivated fetal bovine serum, 1 mM sodium **pyruvate** and 50 .mu.g/ml gentamycin. The resulting stimulated CTL effectors are tested for CTL activity using Sindbis vector infected autologous LCL. . .

DETD . . . After five days at 37.degree. C. and 5% CO.sub.2 in RPMI 1640 culture medium containing 5% FBS, 1.0 mM sodium **pyruvate** and 10.sup.-5 2-mercaptoethanol, the supernatant is tested for IL-2 activity. IL-2 is secreted specifically by T-helper cells stimulated by HBV. . .

DETD . . . and 10% FBS (Gemini, Calabasas, Calif.). Culture medium consists of RPMI 1640, 5% heat-inactivated fetal bovine serum, 1 mM sodium **pyruvate**, 50 g/ml gentamycin and 10.sup.-5 M 2-mercaptoethanol (Sigma, St. Louis, Mo.). Effector cells are harvested 4-7 days later and tested. . .

DETD . . . 10 ml of "complete" RPMI medium. (RPMI containing: 5% heat inactivated Fetal Bovine Serum. 2 mM L-glutamine, 1 mM sodium **pyruvate**, 1.times. non essential amino acids, and 5.times.10.sup.5 M 2-mercaptoethanol). Stimulator cells for in vitro stimulation of effector cells are generated. . .

DETD . . . prior to administration. In addition, the composition may be prepared with suitable carriers or diluents for topical administration, injection, or **nasal**, oral, vaginal, sub-lingual, inhalant, intraocular, enteric, or rectal administration.

DETD . . . include traditional parenteral routes, such as intramuscular (i.m.), subcutaneous (sub-q), intravenous (i.v.), and interperitoneal (i.p.) injection. Other suitable routes include **nasal**, pulmonary, and even direct administration into a particular tissue, such as the liver, bone marrow, etc. In addition, other routes. . .

DETD . . . is an alternate route to achieve delivery of compositions described herein. Systemic absorption occurs through contact with the conjunctival and **nasal** mucosae, the latter occurring as the result of drainage through the nasolacrimal duct. Formulations such as those described above which further comprise inert ingredients such as

buffers, chelating agents, **antioxidants**, and preservatives can be incorporated into ophthalmic dosage forms intended for multiple dose use. Formulations also may consist of aqueous. . .

DETD The **nasal** cavity also offers an alternative route of administration for compositions comprising a gene delivery vehicle as described herein. For instance, the human **nasal** cavities have a total surface area of approximately 150 cm.sup.2 and are covered by a highly vascular mucosal layer. A respiratory epithelium, comprised of columnar cells, goblet cells, and ciliary cuboidal cells, lines most of the **nasal** cavity (Chien, et al, Crit. Rev. in Therap. Drug Car. Sys., 4:67, 1987). The subepithelium contains a dense vascular network and the venous blood from the **nose** passes directly into the systemic circulation, avoiding first-pass metabolism in the liver. Thus, delivery to the upper region of the **nasal** cavity may result in slower clearance and increased bioavailability of gene delivery vehicles. The absence of cilia in this area is an important factor in the increased effectiveness of **nasal** sprays as compared to drops. The addition of viscosity-building agents, such as methycellulose, etc. can change the pattern of deposition and clearance of intranasal applications. Additionally, bioadhesives can be used as a means to prolong residence time in the **nasal** cavity. Various formulations comprising sprays, drops, and powders, with or without the addition of absorptive enhancers, have been described (see. . .

DETD . . . the present invention when combined with one or more of the routes briefly noted above, including intraperitoneal, intracranial, oral, rectal, **nasal**, vaginal and sublingual administration. Methods of formulating and administering the gene delivery vehicles at multiple sites through such routes would. . .

L8 ANSWER 7 OF 23 USPATFULL on STN

AB The present invention provides compositions and methods for utilizing recombinant alphavirus vectors. Also disclosed are compositions and methods for making and utilizing eukaryotic layered vector initiation systems.

AN 1998:91872 USPATFULL

TI Alphavirus structural protein expression cassettes

IN Dubensky, Jr., Thomas W., Rancho Sante Fe, CA, United States
Polo, John M., San Diego, CA, United States
Ibanez, Carlos E., San Diego, CA, United States
Chang, Stephen M. W., San Diego, CA, United States
Jolly, Douglas J., Leucadia, CA, United States
Driver, David A., San Diego, CA, United States

PA Chiron Corporation, Emeryville, CA, United States (U.S. corporation)

PI US 5789245 19980804 <--

AI US 1996-741881 19961030 (8)

RLI Division of Ser. No. US 1995-404796, filed on 15 Mar 1995 which is a continuation-in-part of Ser. No. US 1995-376184, filed on 20 Jan 1995, now abandoned which is a continuation-in-part of Ser. No. US 1994-348472, filed on 30 Nov 1994, now abandoned which is a continuation-in-part of Ser. No. US 1994-198450, filed on 18 Feb 1994, now abandoned which is a continuation-in-part of Ser. No. US 1993-122791, filed on 15 Sep 1993, now abandoned

DT Utility

FS Granted

EXNAM Primary Examiner: Ketter, James; Assistant Examiner: Brusca, John S.

LREP McMasters, David D., Kruse, Norman J., Blackburn, Robert P.

CLMN Number of Claims: 29

ECL Exemplary Claim: 1

DRWN 35 Drawing Figure(s); 30 Drawing Page(s)

LN.CNT 10270

CAS INDEXING IS AVAILABLE FOR THIS PATENT.

PI US 5789245 19980804 <--

DETD . . . of which has plieotropic effects. IL-1 is primarily synthesized by mononuclear phagocytes, in response to stimulation by microbial

products or **inflammation**. There is a naturally occurring antagonist of the IL-1R, referred to as the IL-1 Receptor antagonist ("IL-1Ra"). This IL-1R antagonist. . . receptor. IL-1 does not seem to play an important role in normal homeostasis. In animals, antibodies to IL-1 receptors reduce **inflammation** and anorexia due to endotoxins and other **inflammation** inducing agents.

DETD In the case of autoimmune disease, reducing the activity of IL-1 reduces **inflammation**. Similarly, blocking the activity of IL-1 with recombinant receptors can result in increased allograft survival in animals, again presumably by decreasing **inflammation**.

DETD . . . (1) direct injection into the blood stream; (2) direct injection into a specific tissue or tumor; (3) oral administration; (4) **nasal** inhalation; (5) direct application to mucosal tissues; or (6) ex vivo administration of transduced autologous cells into the animal. Thus. . .

DETD . . . the present invention when combined with one or more of the routes briefly noted above, including intraperitoneal, intracranial, oral, rectal, **nasal**, vaginal and sublingual administration. Methods of formulating and administering the gene delivery vehicles at multiple sites through such routes would. . .

DETD . . . in T-25 flasks (Corning, Corning, N.Y.). Culture medium consists of RPMI 1640, 5% heat-inactivated fetal bovine serum, 1 mM sodium **pyruvate**, 50 ug/ml gentamycin and 10.sup.-5 M 2-mercaptoethanol (Sigma, St. Louis, Mo.). Effector cells are harvested 4-7 days later and tested. . .

DETD . . . 10 ml of "complete" RPMI medium. (RPMI containing: 5% heat inactivated Fetal Bovine Serum. two mM L-glutamine, 1 mM sodium **pyruvate**, 1.times.non essential amino acids, and 5.times.10.sup.-5 M 2-mercaptoethanol). Stimulator cells for in vitro stimulation of effector cells are generated from. . .

DETD . . . line The culture medium consists of RPMI 1640, 20% heat inactivated fetal bovine serum (Hyclone, Logan, Utah), 5.0 mM sodium **pyruvate** and 5.0 mM non-essential amino acids. Infected LCL cells are selected by adding 800 .mu.g/ml G418. The Jurkat A2/K.sup.b cells. . .

DETD . . . 10 days. Culture medium consists of RPMI 1640 with prescreened lots of 5% heat-inactivated fetal bovine serum, 1 mM sodium **pyruvate** and 50 .mu.g/ml gentamycin. The resulting stimulated CTL effectors are tested for CTL activity using Sindbis vector infected autologous LCL. . .

DETD . . . After five days at 37.degree. C. and 5% CO.sub.2 in RPMI 1640 culture medium containing 5% FBS, 1.0 mM sodium **pyruvate** and 10.sup.-5 2-mercaptoethanol, the supernatant is tested for IL-2 activity. IL-2 is secreted specifically by T-helper cells stimulated by HBV. . .

DETD . . . and 10% FBS (Gemini, Calabasas, Calif.). Culture medium consists of RPMI 1640, 5% heat-inactivated fetal bovine serum, 1 mM sodium **pyruvate**, 50 g/ml gentamycin and 10.sup.-5 M 2-mercaptoethanol (Sigma, St. Louis, Mo.). Effector cells are harvested 4-7 days later and tested. . .

DETD . . . 10 ml of "complete" RPMI medium. (RPMI containing: 5% heat inactivated Fetal Bovine Serum. 2 mM L-glutamine, 1 mM sodium **pyruvate**, 1.times.non essential amino acids, and 5.times.10.sup.5 M 2-mercaptoethanol). Stimulator cells for in vitro stimulation of effector cells are generated from. . .

DETD . . . prior to administration. In addition, the composition may be prepared with suitable carriers or diluents for topical administration, injection, or **nasal**, oral, vaginal, sub-lingual, inhalant, intraocular, enteric, or rectal administration.

DETD . . . include traditional parenteral routes, such as intramuscular (i.m.), subcutaneous (sub-q), intravenous (i.v.), and interperitoneal (i.p.) injection. Other suitable routes include **nasal**, pulmonary, and even direct administration into a particular tissue, such as the liver, bone marrow, etc. In addition, other routes. . .

DETD . . . is an alternate route to achieve delivery of compositions described herein. Systemic absorption occurs through contact with the conjunctival and **nasal** mucosae, the latter occurring as the result of drainage through the nasolacrimal duct. Formulations such as those described above which further comprise inert ingredients such as buffers, chelating agents, **antioxidants**, and preservatives can be incorporated into ophthalmic dosage forms intended for multiple dose use. Formulations also may consist of aqueous. . .

DETD The **nasal** cavity also offers an alternative route of administration for compositions comprising a gene delivery vehicle as described herein. For instance, the human **nasal** cavities have a total surface area of approximately 150 cm.sup.2 and are covered by a highly vascular mucosal layer. A respiratory epithelium, comprised of columnar cells, goblet cells, and ciliary cuboidal cells, lines most of the **nasal** cavity (Chien, et al, Crit. Rev. in Therap. Drug Car. Sys., 4:67, 1987). The subepithelium contains a dense vascular network and the venous blood from the **nose** passes directly into the systemic circulation, avoiding first-pass metabolism in the liver. Thus, delivery to the upper region of the **nasal** cavity may result in slower clearance and increased bioavailability of gene delivery vehicles. The absence of cilia in this area is an important factor in the increased effectiveness of **nasal** sprays as compared to drops. The addition of viscosity-building agents, such as methycellulose, etc. can change the pattern of deposition and clearance of intranasal applications. Additionally, bioadhesives can be used as a means to prolong residence time in the **nasal** cavity. Various formulations comprising sprays, drops, and powders, with or without the addition of absorptive enhancers, have been described (see. . .

DETD . . . the present invention when combined with one or more of the routes briefly noted above, including intraperitoneal, intracranial, oral, rectal, **nasal**, vaginal and sublingual administration. Methods of formulating and administering the gene delivery vehicles at multiple sites through such routes would. . .

L8 ANSWER 8 OF 23 USPATFULL on STN

AB Mammalian Interleukin-4 receptor proteins find use in inhibiting biological activities of IL-4. A method for suppressing an IL-4-dependent immune or inflammatory response in a mammal, including a human, by administering an effective amount of soluble IL-4 receptor (sIL-4R) and a suitable diluent or carrier.

AN 1998:68988 USPATFULL

TI Use of interleukin-4 receptors to inhibit biological responses mediated by interleukin-4

IN Mosley, Bruce, Seattle, WA, United States
Cosman, David J., Seattle, WA, United States
Park, Linda, Seattle, WA, United States
Beckmann, M. Patricia, Poulsbo, WA, United States
March, Carl J., Seattle, WA, United States
Idzerda, Rejean, Seattle, WA, United States

PA Immunex Corporation, Seattle, WA, United States (U.S. corporation)

PI US 5767065 19980616 <--

AI US 1995-466324 19950606 (8)

RLI Division of Ser. No. US 1993-94669, filed on 20 Jul 1993, now patented, Pat. No. US 5599905 which is a division of Ser. No. US 1990-480694, filed on 14 Feb 1990 which is a continuation-in-part of Ser. No. US 1989-370924, filed on 23 Jun 1989, now abandoned which is a continuation-in-part of Ser. No. US 1989-326156, filed on 20 Mar 1989, now abandoned which is a continuation-in-part of Ser. No. US 1989-319438, filed on 2 Mar 1989, now abandoned which is a continuation-in-part of Ser. No. US 1988-265047, filed on 31 Oct 1988, now abandoned

DT Utility

FS Granted

EXNAM Primary Examiner: Draper, Garnette D.

LREP Anderson, Kathryn A., Wight, Christopher L.
CLMN Number of Claims: 21
ECL Exemplary Claim: 1
DRWN 37 Drawing Figure(s); 21 Drawing Page(s)
LN.CNT 2668
CAS INDEXING IS AVAILABLE FOR THIS PATENT.
PI US 5767065 19980616 <--
DETD . . . al., J. Adv. Enzyme Reg. 7:149, 1968; and Holland et al., Biochem. 17:4900, 1978), such as enolase, glyceraldehyde-3-phosphate dehydrogenase, hexokinase, **pyruvate** decarboxylase, phosphofructokinase, glucose-6-phosphate isomerase, 3-phosphoglycerate mutase, **pyruvate** kinase, triosephosphate isomerase, phosphoglucose isomerase, and glucokinase. Suitable vectors and promoters for use in yeast expression are further described in. . .
DETD . . . to recipients at the dosages and concentrations employed. Ordinarily, the preparation of such compositions entails combining the IL-4R with buffers, **antioxidants** such as ascorbic acid, low molecular weight (less than about 10 residues) polypeptides, proteins, amino acids, carbohydrates including glucose, sucrose. . .
DETD . . . may therefore be used to suppress IgE antibody formation in the treatment of IgE-induced immediate hypersensitivity reactions, such as allergic **rhinitis** (common hay fever), bronchial asthma, atopic dermatitis and gastrointestinal food allergy.
DETD . . . by an immune response to alloantigen, including allograft rejection and graft-versus-host reaction. In alloantigen-induced immune responses, sIL-4R suppresses lymphoproliferation and **inflammation** which result upon activation of T cells. sIL-4R has therefore been shown to be potentially effective in the clinical treatment. . .
DETD The purified B cells were then cultured in RPMI 1640 supplemented with 5% fetal calf serum (Hazelton), sodium **pyruvate** (1 mM), nonessential amino acids (0.1 mM), penicillin (100 U/ml), streptomycin (100 ug/ml), L-glutamine (2 mM), and 2-mercaptoethanol (50 uM),. . .
DETD . . . then injected in the contralateral footpad with irradiated, syngeneic spleen cells. An alloreactive response (marked by proliferation of lymphocytes and **inflammation**) occurs in the footpad receiving the allogeneic cells, which can be measured by determining the increase in size and weight. . .
CLM What is claimed is:
5. A method according to claim 4, wherein said hypersensitivity reaction is allergic **rhinitis**.

L8 ANSWER 9 OF 23 USPATFULL on STN
AB There is disclosed an isolated polypeptide and derivatives thereof having protease biological activity for human precursor IL-1.beta. and for a substrate comprising:

R.sub.1 -Asp-R.sub.2 -R.sub.3

wherein R.sub.1 and R.sub.3 are independently any D or L isomer amino acid, R.sub.2 is Ala or Gly, and wherein the specific protease cleavage site is between Asp and R.sub.2. Inhibitor compounds, compositions and methods for inhibiting Interleukin 1.beta. protease activity are also disclosed. The inhibitor compounds comprise an amino acid sequence of from 1 to about 5 amino acids having an N-terminal blocking group and a C-terminal Asp residue connected to an electronegative leaving group, wherein the amino acid sequence corresponds to the sequence Ala-Tyr-Val-His-Asp.
AN 1998:57889 USPATFULL
TI Interleukin 1.beta. protease and interleukin 1.beta. protease inhibitors
IN Sleath, Paul R., Seattle, WA, United States
Black, Roy A., Seattle, WA, United States
Kronheim, Shirley R., Seattle, WA, United States

PA Sanofi, Paris, France (non-U.S. corporation)
PI US 5756465 19980526 <--
AI US 1995-440179 19950512 (8)
RLI Division of Ser. No. US 1994-203716, filed on 28 Feb 1994, now patented, Pat. No. US 5416013 which is a continuation of Ser. No. US 1991-750644, filed on 30 Aug 1991, now abandoned
DT Utility
FS Granted
EXNAM Primary Examiner: Furman, Keith C.
LREP Davis, William J., Balogh, Imre
CLMN Number of Claims: 11
ECL Exemplary Claim: 1
DRWN 3 Drawing Figure(s); 4 Drawing Page(s)
LN.CNT 1822
CAS INDEXING IS AVAILABLE FOR THIS PATENT.
PI US 5756465 19980526 <--
SUMM . . . to IL-1 polypeptides. These include control of differentiation and activation of lmphocytes, stimulation of lymphokine and prostaglandin production, promotion of **inflammation**, induction of acute phase proteins, stimulation of bone resorption, and alteration of the level of iron and zinc in blood.. . .
SUMM . . . screening vehicle for finding compounds having IL-1 antagonist activity. Such IL-1 antagonists or IL-1.beta. pro inhibitors are useful for treating **inflammation** and transplantation rejection.
SUMM The present invention still further provides a method of treating **inflammation** associated with autoimmune disease in a mammal in need of such treatment comprising administering to said mammal an effective anti-inflammatory. . .
DETD . . . al., J. Adv. Enzyme Reg., 7:149, (1968); and Holland et al., Biochem. 17:4900, (1978)], such as enolase, glyceraldehyde-3-phosphate dehydrogenase, hexokinase, **pyruvate** decarboxylase, phosphofructokinase, glucose-6-phosphate isomerase, 3-phosphoglycerate mutase, **pyruvate** kinase, triosephosphate isomerase, phosphoglucose isomerase, and glucokinase. Other suitable vectors and promoters for use in yeast expression are further described. . .
DETD . . . to patients at the dosages and concentrations employed. Ordinarily, the preparation of such compositions entails combining IL-1.beta. pro with buffers, **antioxidants** such as ascorbic acid, low molecular weight (less than about 10 residues) polypeptides, proteins, amino acids, carbohydrates including glucose, sucrose. . .
DETD The inhibitor compounds of the present invention are also useful in treating dysfunctional states, such as autoimmune disease-associated **inflammation**, often mediated by increased IL-1 activity.
DETD . . . orally, rectally, parenterally (intravenously, intramuscularly or subcutaneously) intracisternally, intravaginally, intraperitoneally, locally (powders, ointments or drops), or as a buccal or **nasal** spray.

L8 ANSWER 10 OF 23 USPATFULL on STN
AB Compositions enriched for Neutrophil Inhibitory Factor which inhibit neutrophil activity including adhesion to vascular endothelial cells are provided. Also provided are recombinant Neutrophil Inhibitory Factors which also which inhibit neutrophil activity. Such compositions may comprise a glycoprotein isolated from nematodes. These compositions and recombinant Neutrophil Inhibitory Factors are useful in the therapy of conditions which involve abnormal or undesired inflammatory responses.
AN 1998:48215 USPATFULL
TI Method of detecting neutophil inhibitory factor mimics
IN Moyle, Matthew, Escondido, CA, United States
Foster, David L., Brighton, MA, United States
Vlasuk, George P., Carlsbad, CA, United States
PA Corvas International, Inc., San Diego, CA, United States (U.S. corporation)
PI US 5747296 19980505 <--

AI US 1993-173510 19931223 (8)
RLI Continuation-in-part of Ser. No. US 1993-151064, filed on 10 Nov 1993 which is a continuation-in-part of Ser. No. US 1993-60433, filed on 11 May 1993 which is a continuation-in-part of Ser. No. US 1992-996972, filed on 24 Dec 1992 which is a continuation-in-part of Ser. No. US 1992-881721, filed on 11 May 1992, now abandoned
DT Utility
FS Granted
EXNAM Primary Examiner: Walsh, Stephen; Assistant Examiner: Bashan, Daryl A.
LREP Lyon & Lyon LLP
CLMN Number of Claims: 21
ECL Exemplary Claim: 1
DRWN 65 Drawing Figure(s); 56 Drawing Page(s)
LN.CNT 5069
CAS INDEXING IS AVAILABLE FOR THIS PATENT.
PI US 5747296 19980505 <--
SUMM . . . cells. Monocytes include within their class, circulating blood monocytes, Kupffer cells, intraglomerular mesangial cells, alveolar macrophages, serosal macrophages, microglia, spleen **sinus** macrophages and lymph node **sinus** macrophages. Granulocytes include within their class, neutrophils, eosinophils, basophils, mast cells, (as mucosa-associated mast cells and connective tissue mast cells).
SUMM Neutrophil adhesion at the site of **inflammation** is believed to involve at least two discrete cell-cell interactive events. Initially, vascular endothelium adjacent to inflamed tissue becomes sticky. . .
SUMM The activation of endothelial cells and neutrophils is believed to represent an important component of neutrophil-mediated **inflammation**. Factors that induce cell activation are termed agonists. Endothelial cell agonists, which are believed to include small regulatory proteins such. . .
SUMM . . . compounds that have been reported to down regulate the function of neutrophils, and these compounds have been shown to mitigate **inflammation**. One group of anti-inflammatory compounds has been proposed to function as inhibitors of neutrophil activation, and presumably adhesion, by acting. . .
SUMM . . . block ligand-binding functions of some of these adhesive molecules have been reported to act as in vivo inhibitors of neutrophil-mediated **inflammation**. In particular, monoclonal antibodies to the CD18 subunit of the CD18 integrin complexes (i.e., CD11a/CD18, CD11b/CD18 and CD11c/CD18) on the. . .
SUMM . . . been reported to prolong cardiac allograft survival (Flavin et al, 1991 Transplant. Proc. 23, 533-534) and prevent chemically induced lung **inflammation** (Barton et al, 1989 J. Immunol. 143, 1278-1282). Furthermore, anti-selectin monoclonal antibodies have also been reported as active in animal models of neutrophil-mediated **inflammation**. Monoclonal antibodies to L-selectin have been reported to prevent neutrophil emigration into inflamed skin (Lewinshon et al., 1987 J. Immunol.. . .
SUMM Approaches to the treatment of eosinophil-mediated **inflammation** have been similar to those adopted for neutrophil-mediated disease. For example, potential therapeutics under investigation for eosinophil-mediated **inflammation** include glucocorticoids (Evans, P. M., et al, 1993, J. Allergy Clin. Immunol. 91: 643-650). As is the case for other. . .
SUMM . . . highly specific inhibitors of neutrophil and eosinophil function, in particular, adhesion to vascular endothelium, as a treatment for abnormal granulocyte-mediated **inflammation**. The present invention describes potent and specific inhibitors of neutrophil and eosinophil activity, in particular the adhesion of these granulocytes. . .
SUMM . . . for potent, highly specific inhibitors of neutrophil function, in particular, adhesion to vascular endothelium, as a treatment for abnormal neutrophil-mediated **inflammation**.

DRWD . . . anti-inflammatory effect of varied doses of Neutrophil Inhibitory Factor isolated from canine hookworms administered intraperitoneally in an animal model of **inflammation**.

DRWD . . . anti-inflammatory effect of Neutrophil Inhibitory Factor isolated from canine hookworms administered either intraperitoneally or intravenously in an animal model of **inflammation**.

DRWD . . . the anti-inflammatory effect of recombinant Neutrophil Inhibitory Factor produced in Pichia pastoris administered in vivo in an animal model of **inflammation**.

DETD . . . This glycoprotein was demonstrated to inhibit peritoneal inflammatory response when administered intraperitoneally or intravenously in an animal model of acute **inflammation** (see Example 16). This enriched composition was demonstrated to inhibit hydrogen peroxide release from neutrophils (see Example 1(E)) and neutrophil. . .

DETD . . . pharmaceutical composition. For example, sodium benzoate, sorbic acid and esters of p-hydroxybenzoic acid may be added as preservatives. In addition, **antioxidants** and suspending agents may be used.

DETD Thus, NIF will be useful in the treatment of **inflammation** in which the abnormal activation of neutrophils plays a significant role. While applicants do not wish to be bound to. . . respiratory distress syndrome (ARDS), ischemia-reperfusion injury following myocardial infarction, in which neutrophil infiltration and activation has been implicated and acute **inflammation** caused by bacterial infection, such as sepsis or bacterial meningitis.

DETD The ability of NIF to inhibit neutrophil activity makes it useful in inhibiting the physiological processes of **inflammation**, ischemia, and other neutrophil mediated tissue damage. The specific activities of NIFs in carrying out these related functions makes it. . .

DETD . . . Calif.) supplemented with 10% FBS, 10 mM HEPES, essential amino acids, nonessential amino acids, 5.times.10.sup.-5 M .beta.-mercaptoethanol, 10 mM sodium **pyruvate**, and 2 mM glutamine (combo medium). The CHO cells were transfected using the Calcium Phosphate Transfection System following the manufacturer's. . .

DETD Neutrophil Inhibitory Factor isolated from canine hookworms was tested in an animal model of acute **inflammation**.

DETD Peritoneal **inflammation** was induced in 150-250 gram Sprague-Dawley rats by an intraperitoneal injection of nine ml of 2% oyster glycogen in H.sub.2. . . et al., Methods in Enzymology, 108: 274, 1984; Feldman et al., Journal of Immunology, 113: 329, 1974; Rodrick et al., **Inflammation**, 6:1, 1982; and Kikkawa et al., Laboratory Investigation, 30: 76, 1974).

DETD . . . 10 depicts the effects of varying doses of Neutrophil Inhibitory Factor isolated from canine hookworms on neutrophil infiltration in peritoneal **inflammation** in rats induced by interperitoneal infusion with glycogen. Glycogen (9 ml) and Neutrophil Inhibitory Factor (1 ml) were injected simultaneously. . .

DETD A second study was performed to determine if intravenous administration of NIF could prevent glycogen-induced rat peritoneal **inflammation**. In one set of rats, NIF and glycogen were administered by the intraperitoneal route as previously described. In a second. . .

DETD FIG. 11 depicts the effect of Neutrophil Inhibitory Factor isolated from canine hookworms on neutrophil infiltration in peritoneal **inflammation** in rats induced by intraperitoneal infusion of glycogen. Neutrophil Inhibitory Factor (1 ml) was injected by intraperitoneal route in conjunction. . .

DETD Inhibition of Neutrophil-Mediated **Inflammation** In Vivo by Recombinant Neutrophil Inhibitory Factor

DETD The in vivo anti-inflammatory properties of recombinant NIF (rNIF) were tested in a rat ear **inflammation** assay (adapted from Young et

al., 1984).
DETD In this assay, **inflammation** was induced in the rat ear by topical administration of arachidonic acid. Sprague-Dawley rats (250 g) were anesthetized with pentobarbital. . .

L8 ANSWER 11 OF 23 USPATFULL on STN
AB Mammalian antibodies that are immunoreactive with Interleukin-4 receptor proteins, DNAs and expression vectors encoding mammalian IL-4 receptors, and processes for producing mammalian IL-4 receptors as products of cell culture, as well as antibodies that are immunoreactive with IL-4 receptors. A method for suppressing an IL-4-dependent immune or inflammatory response in a mammal, including a human, involves administering an effective amount of soluble IL-4 receptor (sIL-4R) and a suitable diluent or carrier.
AN 1998:14915 USPATFULL
TI Antibodies that are immunoreactive with interleukin-4 receptors
IN Mosley, Bruce, Seattle, WA, United States
Cosman, David J., Seattle, WA, United States
Park, Linda, Seattle, WA, United States
Beckmann, M. Patricia, Poulsbo, WA, United States
March, Carl J., Seattle, WA, United States
Idzerda, Rejean, Seattle, WA, United States
PA Immunex Corporation, Seattle, WA, United States (U.S. corporation)
PI US 5717072 19980210 <--
AI US 1995-465169 19950605 (8)
RLI Division of Ser. No. US 1993-94669, filed on 20 Jul 1993, now patented, Pat. No. US 5599905 which is a division of Ser. No. US 1990-480694, filed on 14 Feb 1990 which is a continuation-in-part of Ser. No. US 1989-370924, filed on 23 Jun 1989, now abandoned which is a continuation-in-part of Ser. No. US 1989-326156, filed on 20 Mar 1989, now abandoned which is a continuation-in-part of Ser. No. US 1989-319438, filed on 2 Mar 1989, now abandoned which is a continuation-in-part of Ser. No. US 1988-265047, filed on 31 Oct 1988, now abandoned
DT Utility
FS Granted
EXNAM Primary Examiner: Feisee, Lila; Assistant Examiner: Reeves, Julie E.
CLMN Number of Claims: 6
ECL Exemplary Claim: 1
DRWN 38 Drawing Figure(s); 22 Drawing Page(s)
LN.CNT 2563
CAS INDEXING IS AVAILABLE FOR THIS PATENT.
PI US 5717072 19980210 <--
DRWD . . . .DELTA. values (e.g., for MSA or no reaction) indicate that the treatment did not inhibit alloantigen induced lymphocyte proliferation and **inflammation**. Small .DELTA. values indicate that the treatment inhibited alloantigen induced lymphocyte proliferation and **inflammation**.
DETD . . . al., J. Adv. Enzyme Reg. 7:149, 1968; and Holland et al., Biochem. 17:4900, 1978), such as enolase, glyceraldehyde-3-phosphate dehydrogenase, hexokinase, **pyruvate** decarboxylase, phosphofructokinase, glucose-6-phosphate isomerase, 3-phosphoglycerate mutase, **pyruvate** kinase, triosephosphate isomerase, phosphoglucose isomerase, and glucokinase. Suitable vectors and promoters for use in yeast expression are further described in. . .
DETD . . . to recipients at the dosages and concentrations employed. Ordinarily, the preparation of such compositions entails combining the IL-4R with buffers, **antioxidants** such as ascorbic acid, low molecular weight (less than about 10 residues) polypeptides, proteins, amino acids, carbohydrates including glucose, sucrose. . .
DETD . . . may therefore be used to suppress IgE antibody formation in the treatment of IgE-induced immediate hypersensitivity reactions, such as allergic **rhinitis** (common hay fever), bronchial asthma, atopic dermatitis and gastrointestinal food allergy.

DETD . . . by an immune response to alloantigen, including allograft rejection and graft-versus-host reaction. In alloantigen-induced immune responses, sIL-4R suppresses lymphoproliferation and **inflammation** which result upon activation of T cells. sIL-4R has therefore been shown to be potentially effective in the clinical treatment. . .

DETD The purified B cells were then cultured in RPMI 1640 supplemented with 5% fetal calf serum (Hazleton), sodium **pyruvate** (1 mM), nonessential amino acids (0.1 mM), penicillin (100 U/ml), streptomycin (100 ug/ml), L-glutamine (2 mM), and 2-mercaptoethanol (50 uM),. . .

DETD . . . then injected in the contralateral footpad with irradiated, syngeneic spleen cells. An alloreactive response (marked by proliferation of lymphocytes and **inflammation**) occurs in the footpad receiving the allogeneic cells, which can be measured by determining the increase in size and weight. . .

L8 ANSWER 12 OF 23 USPATFULL on STN

AB Ionizable congeners of aromatic and aliphatic alcohols provide potent cytoprotective properties in vivo and in vitro. Alpha-tocopherol succinate, cholesteryl succinate, cholesteryl sulfate, dihydrocholesterol succinate, dihydrocholesterol sulfate, and ergosterol analogs are particularly good cytoprotective agents. In addition, the tris salts of these compounds have superior cytoprotective properties.

AN 97:20549 USPATFULL

TI Ionizable congeners of aromatic and aliphatic alcohols as anti-leukemia agents

IN Fariss, Marc W., Manakin-Sabot, VA, United States

PA Virginia Commonwealth University, Richmond, VA, United States (U.S. corporation)

PI US 5610180 19970311 <--

AI US 1994-286994 19940808 (8)

RLI Continuation-in-part of Ser. No. US 1993-28831, filed on 10 Mar 1993, now patented, Pat. No. US 5336485, issued on 9 Aug 1994 which is a continuation of Ser. No. US 1991-678110, filed on 1 Apr 1991, now patented, Pat. No. US 5198432 which is a continuation-in-part of Ser. No. US 1989-316789, filed on 28 Feb 1989, now abandoned which is a continuation-in-part of Ser. No. US 1988-149762, filed on 29 Jan 1988, now abandoned

DT Utility

FS Granted

EXNAM Primary Examiner: Weddington, Kevin E.

LREP Whitham, Curtis, Whitham & McGinn

CLMN Number of Claims: 11

ECL Exemplary Claim: 1

DRWN 62 Drawing Figure(s); 29 Drawing Page(s)

LN.CNT 2646

CAS INDEXING IS AVAILABLE FOR THIS PATENT.

PI US 5610180 19970311 <--

DETD AST is the same enzyme as Serum Glutamic Oxalacetic Transaminase (SGOT) and ALT is the same enzyme as Serum Glutamic **Pyruvate** Transaminase (SGPT). AST and ALT levels are commonly used experimentally and clinically as indicators of liver cell injury or death.. . .

DETD . . . period of 1 week. This treatment resulted in the rapid healing of the foot lesion with the dissolution of both **inflammation** and blisters. Since dimethyl sulfoxide does not affect wound healing (See Goldblum, Proc. Soc. Exper. Biol. Med., 172:301, (1983)) the. . .

DETD . . . delivery of an ionizable tocopheryl congener would include subcutaneous injection, intramuscular injection, intrathecal injection, ocular administration (eye drops), sublingual administration, **nasal** spray administration, transdermal administration (with transdermal patches), and rectal administration (suppository). Coating the cytoprotective molecule with an impermeable polymer membrane. . .

DETD . . . to be involved in essential cellular processes such as substrates for cellular energy production (e.g., gluceraldehyde

3-phosphate, 3-phosphoglyceryl phosphate, phosphoenol **pyruvate**
, phosphocreatine, malate, oxalacetate and alpha-ketoglutarate, and
glutarate). By altering the lipophilic aromatic or aliphatic alcohol,
anticytotoxic, procytotoxic and therapeutic compounds. . .
DETD . . . will provide subcellular membranes with a reservoir of T
(esterase hydrolysis provide continuous generation of T from the
membrane bound **antioxidant** precursor, TS), and, hence,
protection against aberrant membrane oxidation. Increasing the
hydrophilicity of T derivatives increases the access and retention. .
.

L8 ANSWER 13 OF 23 USPATFULL on STN
AB Mammalian Interleukin-4 receptor proteins, DNAs and expression vectors
encoding mammalian IL-4 receptors, and processes for producing mammalian
IL-4 receptors as products of cell culture, are disclosed. A method for
suppressing an IL-4-dependent immune or inflammatory response in a
mammal, including a human, by administering an effective amount of
soluble IL-4 receptor (sIL-4R) and a suitable diluent or carrier.
AN 97:10123 USPATFULL
TI Interleukin-4 receptors
IN Mosley, Bruce, Seattle, WA, United States
Cosman, David J., Seattle, WA, United States
Park, Linda, Seattle, WA, United States
Beckmann, M. Patricia, Pouslbo, WA, United States
March, Carl J., Seattle, WA, United States
Idzerda, Rejean, Seattle, WA, United States
PA Immunex Corporation, Seattle, WA, United States (U.S. corporation)
PI US 5599905 19970204 <--
AI US 1993-94669 19930720 (8)
RLI Division of Ser. No. US 1990-480694, filed on 14 Feb 1990 which is a
continuation-in-part of Ser. No. US 1989-370924, filed on 23 Jun 1989,
now abandoned which is a continuation-in-part of Ser. No. US
1989-326156, filed on 20 Mar 1989, now abandoned which is a
continuation-in-part of Ser. No. US 1989-319438, filed on 2 Mar 1989,
now abandoned which is a continuation-in-part of Ser. No. US
1988-265047, filed on 19 Oct 1988, now abandoned
DT Utility
FS Granted
EXNAM Primary Examiner: Walsh, Stephen G.; Assistant Examiner: Ulm, John D.
CLMN Number of Claims: 21
ECL Exemplary Claim: 1
DRWN 38 Drawing Figure(s); 22 Drawing Page(s)
LN.CNT 2652
CAS INDEXING IS AVAILABLE FOR THIS PATENT.
PI US 5599905 19970204 <--
DRWD . . . .DELTA. values (e.g., for MSA or no reaction) indicate that the
treatment did not inhibit alloantigen induced lymphocyte proliferation
and **inflammation**. Small .DELTA. values indicate that the
treatment inhibited alloantigen induced lymphocyte proliferation and
inflammation.
DETD . . . al., J. Adv. Enzyme Reg. 7:149, 1968; and Holland et al.,
Biochem. 17:4900, 1978), such as enolase, glyceraldehyde-3-phosphate
dehydrogenase, hexokinase, **pyruvate** decarboxylase,
phosphofructokinase, glucose-6-phosphate isomerase, 3-phosphoglycerate
mutase, **pyruvate** kinase, triosephosphate isomerase,
phosphoglucose isomerase, and glucokinase. Suitable vectors and
promoters for use in yeast expression are further described in. . .
DETD . . . to recipients at the dosages and concentrations employed.
Ordinarily, the preparation of such compositions entails combining the
IL-4R with buffers, **antioxidants** such as ascorbic acid, low
molecular weight (less than about 10 residues) polypeptides, proteins,
amino acids, carbohydrates including glucose, sucrose. . .
DETD . . . may therefore be used to suppress IgE antibody formation in the
treatment of IgE-induced immediate hypersensitivity reactions, such as

allergic **rhinitis** (common hay fever), bronchial asthma, atopic dermatitis and gastrointestinal food allergy.

DETD . . . by an immune response to alloantigen, including allograft rejection and graft-versus-host reaction. In alloantigen-induced immune responses, sIL-4R suppresses lymphoproliferation and **inflammation** which result upon activation of T cells. sIL-4R has therefore been shown to be potentiatty effective in the clinical treatment. . .

DETD The purified B cells were then cultured in RPMI 1640 supplemented with 5% fetal calf serum (Hazelton), sodium **pyruvate** (1 mM), nonessential amino acids (0.1 mM), penicillin (100 U/ml), streptomycin (100 ug/ml). L-glutamine (2 mM), and 2-mercaptoethanol (50,uM),. . .

DETD . . . then injected in the contralateral footpad with irradiated, syngeneic spleen cells. An alloreactive response (marked by proliferation of lymphocytes and **inflammation**) occurs in the footpad receiving the allogeneic cells, which can be measured by determining the increase in size and weight. . .

L8 ANSWER 14 OF 23 USPATFULL on STN

AB A pharmaceutical composition containing alpha-lipoic acid, dihydrolipoic acid, metabolites of alpha-lipoic acid (inter alia bisnortetralipoic acid and tetranorlipoic acid), optical isomers R- and S- forms of alpha-lipoic acid in oxidized and reduced form together with a vitamin, especially vitamins A, B1, B2, B6, B12, C and E and their pharmaceutically acceptable salts. The compositions are useful for producing analgesic, anti-inflammatory, antidiabetic, cytoprotective, anti-ulcer, antinecrotic, neuroprotective, detoxifying, anti-ischemic, liver function regulating, anti-allergic, immune-stimulating and antioncogenic effects.

AN 96:99222 USPATFULL

TI Combination medications containing alpha-lipoic acid and related

IN Weischer, Carl-Heinrich, Bonn, Germany, Federal Republic of
Ulrich, Heinz, Niedernberg, Germany, Federal Republic of
Wessel, Klaus, Frankfurt, Germany, Federal Republic of

PA Asta Medica Aktiengesellschaft, Dresden, Germany, Federal Republic of (non-U.S. corporation)

PI US 5569670 19961029 <--

AI US 1995-404153 19950314 (8)

RLI Division of Ser. No. US 1994-197643, filed on 10 Feb 1994, now abandoned which is a continuation-in-part of Ser. No. US 1993-71259, filed on 4 Jun 1993, now abandoned

PRAI DE 1992-4218572 19920605

DT Utility

FS Granted

EXNAM Primary Examiner: Dees, Jos e G.; Assistant Examiner: Lambkin, Deborah

LREP Cushman Darby & Cushman, LLP

CLMN Number of Claims: 1

ECL Exemplary Claim: 1

DRWN No Drawings

LN.CNT 1013

CAS INDEXING IS AVAILABLE FOR THIS PATENT.

PI US 5569670 19961029 <--

SUMM . . . numerous electron transport reactions. These include, inter alia, collagen synthesis, noradrenaline, dopamine and serotinin synthesis and the degradation of 4-hydroxyphenyl- **pyruvate**. It also encourages the absorption of iron and has a stimulating effect on leucocyte phagocytosis activity. Together with carotinoids, vitamin. . .

DETD In the acetic acid writhing pain test in the mouse and the Randall Selitto **inflammation** pain test in the rat the S-enantiomer (S-alpha-lipoic acid) in the combination with vitamin E for example shows an analgesic. . .

DETD The following indications may for example be considered: inflammatory, degenerative articular and extra-articular rheumatic disorders,

non-rheumatic **inflammations** and swellings, Arthrosis deformans, chondropathies, periarthritis, inflammatory and non-inflammatory diseases of the skin, such as neurodermitis and psoriasis, inflammatory and. . .

DETD . . . to 200 mg. The maximum daily dose for the cytoprotective effect and for the treatment of states of pain and **inflammation** should not exceed 1.2 g for the racemate or R- or S-form of alpha-lipoic acid and 800 mg for vitamin. . .

DETD . . . mg per day should not be exceeded for the cyto-protective effect and for the treatment of states of pain and **inflammation** . The same also applies to the following medicinal forms listed under b) to e). In addition a total dose of. . .

DETD . . . can be to the skin or mucous membrane or to the inside of the body, for example oral, enteral, pulmonal, **nasal**, lingual, intravenous, intra-arterial, intracardial, intramuscular, intraperitoneal, intracutaneous, subcutaneous.

DETD In addition it is also possible to add preservatives, stabilizers, buffers, flavor correcting agents, sweeteners, colorants, **antioxidants**, complex formers and the like. Complex formers that may for example be considered are: chelate formers such as ethylenediamino tetraacetic. . .

DETD **Antioxidants** that may for example be used are sodium sulfite, sodium hydrogen sulfite, sodium metabisulfite, ascorbic acid, ascorbyl palmirate, -myristate, -stearate,. . . acid, phosphoric acid ethylene diamine tetraacetic acid, citrates, tartrates). The addition of synergists considerably raises the anti-oxygenic effect of the **antioxidants**.

L8 ANSWER 15 OF 23 USPATFULL on STN

AB The invention relates to compounds of the formula ##STR1## having the (3S,4S) configuration and being essentially free of the (3R,4R) enantiomer, in which A--B indicates an optional 1(2) or 6(1) double bond, X is carboxy, carbalkoxy, or carboxamido, linked to the ring directly or through an alkylene linkage, G is halogen, alkyl, or oxy, and Y is alkyl, oxy, or oxyalkylene. The invention further relates to the synthesis of such compounds, and to pharmaceutical compositions and therapeutic methods in which such compounds may be employed.

AN 96:65584 USPATFULL

TI Certain tetrahydrocannabinol-7-oic acid derivatives

IN Mechoulam, Raphael, Jerusalem, Israel
Breuer, Aviva, Jerusalem, Israel
Devane, William, Jerusalem, Israel
Burstein, Sumner H., Framingham, MA, United States

PA Yissum Research Development Company, Jerusalem, Israel (non-U.S. corporation)

PI US 5538993 19960723 <--

AI US 1994-192923 19940207 (8)

RLI Continuation-in-part of Ser. No. US 1994-190089, filed on 1 Feb 1994

PRAI IL 1991-99418 19910914

DT Utility

FS Granted

EXNAM Primary Examiner: Richter, Johann; Assistant Examiner: Peabody, John

LREP Pennie & Edmonds

CLMN Number of Claims: 24

ECL Exemplary Claim: 1

DRWN 2 Drawing Figure(s); 2 Drawing Page(s)

LN.CNT 794

CAS INDEXING IS AVAILABLE FOR THIS PATENT.

PI US 5538993 19960723 <--

DETD . . . of the compositions of the present invention as used herein encompasses oral, parenteral, intravenous, intramuscular, sub-cutaneous, transdermal, intratechal, rectal and intra-**nasal** administration.

DETD The induction of paw edema in rodents by injection of arachidonic acid

has been used as an experimental model for **inflammation** [Calhoun, W., et al., Agents and Actions, 21, 306 (1987)]. Prior administration of non-steroidal anti-inflammatory drugs (NSAIDs) in many cases. . .

DETD . . . solution contains (in mm): NaCl 96, KCl 2, CaCl2 1.8, Hepes 5 (pH=7.4-7.6). NDE-96 contains in addition, 2.5 mM sodium **pyruvate**, 100 unit/ml penicillin, 100 .mu.g/ml streptomycin.

CLM What is claimed is:

. . . according to claim 16 which comprises a carrier consisting essentially of an emulsion comprising triglycerides, lecithin, glycerol, an emulsifier, an **antioxidant**, and water.

L8 ANSWER 16 OF 23 USPATFULL on STN

AB A thirty-nine amino acid peptide, Margatoxin (MgTX), is purified to homogeneity from venom of the scorpion Centruroides margaritatus. The gene encoding MgTX is constructed and this gene is expressed in E. coli, to produce recombinant MgTX. MgTX is a potent and selective inhibitor of a voltage-dependent K.sup.+ channel present in human lymphocytes. MgTX exhibits immunosuppressant activity with human T-lymphocytes, and is useful as an immunosuppressant, in modeling nonpeptidyl K.sup.+ channel blockers, and in establishing biochemical assays based on ligand binding or other protocols with which to screen for other novel modulators of voltage dependent K.sup.+ channels in lymphocytes and other tissues including the brain. As an immunosuppressant, MgTX is useful in the treatment of autoimmune diseases, the prevention of rejection of foreign organ transplants and/or related afflictions, diseases and illnesses.

AN 96:16973 USPATFULL

TI Scorpion peptide margatoxin with immunosuppressant activity

IN Garcia, Maria L., Edison, NJ, United States
Koo, Gloria C., Woodbridge, NJ, United States
Leonard, Reid J., Westfield, NJ, United States
Lin, Chiu-Chuan S., Holmdel, NJ, United States
Slaughter, Robert S., Chatham, NJ, United States
Stevens, Scott P., Westfield, NJ, United States
Williamson, Joanne M., Cranford, NJ, United States

PA Merck & Co., Inc., Rahway, NJ, United States (U.S. corporation)

PI US 5494895 19960227 <--

AI US 1993-96942 19930722 (8)

DT Utility

FS Granted

EXNAM Primary Examiner: Walsh, Stephen G.

LREP Bigley, Francis P., Daniel, Mark R.

CLMN Number of Claims: 9

ECL Exemplary Claim: 1

DRWN 1 Drawing Figure(s); 1 Drawing Page(s)

LN.CNT 956

CAS INDEXING IS AVAILABLE FOR THIS PATENT.

PI US 5494895 19960227 <--

DETD . . . useful for treating multidrug resistance of rumor cells, (i.e. enhancing the activity and/or sensitivity of chemotherapeutic agents), preventing or treating **inflammation** of mucosa or blood vessels (such as leukotriene B.sub.4 -mediated diseases, gastric ulcers, vascular damage caused by ischemic diseases and. . .

DETD . . . nephrotic syndrome; hemolytic-uremic syndrome; and muscular dystrophy. Further still, MgTX may be used in the treatment of diseases including intestinal **inflammations**/allergies such as Coeliac disease, proctitis, eosinophilic gastroenteritis, mastocytosis, Crohn's disease and ulcerative colitis; and food-related allergic diseases which have symptomatic manifestation remote from the gastrointestinal tract, for example migraine, **rhinitis** and eczema.

DETD The aqueous suspensions and solutions may also contain one or more preservatives, for example, ethyl or n-propyl p-hydroxybenzoate, and **antioxidants** and the like may be incorporated as required.

DETD . . . thickening agent, for example: beeswax, hard paraffin or cetyl alcohol. These compositions may be prepared by the addition of an **antioxidant** such as ascorbic acid.

DETD . . . NaCl, 2.5 mM KCl, 1.0 mM CaCl.sub.2, 2.0 mM MgCl.sub.2, 10 mM HEPES (potassium salt), 10 mM glucose, 5 mM Na-**pyruvate**, and 0.05% BSA. The pH was adjusted to 7.2, and experiments were performed at room temperature (19.degree.-22.degree. C.). The intracellular. . .

L8 ANSWER 17 OF 23 USPATFULL on STN

AB The present invention involves photoprotective compositions which are useful for topical application to prevent damage to skin caused by acute or chronic exposure to ultraviolet light comprising chelating agents having the structure: ##STR1## wherein each --R.sup.1 is independently selected from the group consisting of alkyl, aryl, heteroaryl and heterocycle, or the --R.sup.1 's are covalently bonded together to form a cyclic alkyl or heterocyclic ring; --R.sup.2 and --R.sup.3 are --OR.sup.4, in which case there is no bond or a polar bond between --R.sup.2 and the nitrogen covalently bonded to --R.sup.3, each --R.sup.4 being independently selected from the group consisting of hydrogen, alkyl and aryl, except that both --R.sup.4 's are not methyl when both --R.sup.1 's are furyl; or --R.sup.2 is --O-- and is covalently bonded to the nitrogen which is covalently bonded to --R.sup.3, and --R.sup.3 is --O-- (there being a + charge on the nitrogen to which it is bonded) or nil;

wherein the .alpha.-diamine compounds consist essentially of compounds wherein .dbd.NR.sup.2 and .dbd.NR.sup.3 are in amphi configuration when both --R.sup.2 and --R.sup.3 are --OH, and when both --R.sup.1 's are furyl or the --R.sup.1 's are covalently bonded together to form a cyclohexanedione structure.

Methods for using such compositions to prevent damage to skin caused by acute or chronic exposure to ultraviolet light are also involved.

AN 95:97047 USPATFULL

TI Chelator compositions comprising .alpha.-diamine compounds

IN Bush, Rodney D., Fairfield, OH, United States
Bissett, Donald L., Hamilton, OH, United States

PA The Procter & Gamble Company, Cincinnati, OH, United States (U.S. corporation)

PI US 5462963 19951031 <--

AI US 1991-739933 19910802 (7)

RLI Continuation-in-part of Ser. No. US 1990-514892, filed on 26 Apr 1990, now abandoned

DT Utility

FS Granted

EXNAM Primary Examiner: Raymond, Richard L.

LREP Graff, Milton B., Yetter, Jerry J., Howell, John M.

CLMN Number of Claims: 16

ECL Exemplary Claim: 1

DRWN No Drawings

LN.CNT 1994

CAS INDEXING IS AVAILABLE FOR THIS PATENT.

PI US 5462963 19951031 <--

SUMM It is well-known that ultraviolet light induces **inflammation** of the skin and harmful photochemical reactions therein. During exposure and as repair of the UV damage takes place, super-oxide. . .

SUMM . . . culture work which suggests that the inhibition of the iron-initiated peroxidation reaction by phenanthroline may prevent cellular damage caused by **inflammation**.

DETD . . . Salicylates (amyl, phenyl, benzyl, menthyl, glyceryl, and dipropyleneglycol esters); Cinnamic acid derivatives (menthyl and benzyl esters, .alpha.-phenyl cinnamonitrile; butyl cinnamoyl **pyruvate**); Dihydroxycinnamic acid derivatives (umbelliferone, methylumbelliferone, methylaceto-umbelliferone); Trihydroxycinnamic acid

derivatives (esculetin, methylesculetin, daphnetin, and the glucosides, esculin and daphnin); Hydrocarbons (diphenylbutadiene,. . .

DETD . . . of the present invention, compositions comprise one, any two, or all three of a sunscreening agent, anti-inflammatory agent, and/or an **antioxidant**/radical scavenging agent included as actives along with the chelating agent. The inclusion of two or all three of these agents. . .

DETD A conventional plodder is set up with the barrel temperature at about 90.degree. F. (32.degree. C.) and the **nose** temperature at about 110.degree. F. (43.degree. C.). The plodder used is a dual stage twin screw plodder that allows for. . .

L8 ANSWER 18 OF 23 USPATFULL on STN

AB The subject invention relates to methods and compositions comprising: a) from about 0.1% to about 5% of a compound having the structure selected from the group consisting of: ##STR1## wherein each R is independently selected from the group consisting of hydrogen, alkyl, and aryl; each R' is independently selected from the group consisting of hydrogen, alkoxy, and alkyl; Z and Z' are independently selected from the group consisting of NH, O, and CH.sub.2 such that when Z or Z' is NH, the other is not O; or a pharmaceutically acceptable salt of any of the aforementioned compounds; and b) a pharmaceutically-acceptable topical carrier.

AN 95:90328 USPATFULL

TI Photoprotection compositions comprising certain chelating agents

IN Bush, Rodney D., Fairfield, OH, United States

PA The Procter & Gamble Company, Cincinnati, OH, United States (U.S. corporation)

PI US 5456904 19951010 <--

AI US 1993-83418 19930628 (8)

DT Utility

FS Granted

EXNAM Primary Examiner: Rose, Shep

LREP Hake, Richard A., Howell, John M., Suter, David L.

CLMN Number of Claims: 12

ECL Exemplary Claim: 1

DRWN No Drawings

LN.CNT 1329

CAS INDEXING IS AVAILABLE FOR THIS PATENT.

PI US 5456904 19951010 <--

SUMM It is well-known that ultraviolet light induces **inflammation** of the skin and harmful photochemical reactions therein. During exposure and as repair of the UV damage takes place, super-oxide. . .

DETD The compositions of the subject invention can comprise other photoprotectively active compounds such as sunscreens, sunblocks, anti-inflammatories, **antioxidants** or radical scavengers.

DETD . . . (amyl, phenyl, benzyl, octyl, menthyl, glyceryl, and dipropyleneglycol esters); Cinnamic acid derivatives (menthyl and benzyl esters, a-phenyl cinnamonitrile; butyl cinnamoyl **pyruvate**); Dihydroxycinnamic acid derivatives (umbelliferone, methylumbelliferone, methylaceto-umbelliferone); Trihydroxycinnamic acid derivatives (esculetin, methylesculetin, daphnetin, and the glucosides, esculin and daphnin); Hydrocarbons (diphenylbutadiene,. . .

DETD A conventional plodder is set up with the barrel temperature at about 90.degree. F. (32.degree. C.) and the **nose** temperature at about 110.degree. F. (43.degree. C.). The plodder used is a dual stage twin screw plodder that allows for. . .

L8 ANSWER 19 OF 23 USPATFULL on STN

AB The subject invention relates to pharmaceutical compositions comprising a safe and effective amount of a compound having the structure: ##STR1## wherein each R is alkyl or hydrogen, at least two being alkyl; R' is hydrogen, alkyl or aryl; R" is alkyl or halo; and each X is independently oxygen or sulfur; and a pharmaceutically-acceptable carrier. The subject invention also relates to methods for preventing

damage to skin by topically applying a safe and effective amount of such compounds to the skin.

AN 95:71404 USPATFULL
TI Substituted phenyl-1,3-diketones as protectants against skin damage
IN Bush, Rodney D., Fairfield, OH, United States
PA The Procter & Gamble Company, Cincinnati, OH, United States (U.S. corporation)
PI US 5439954 19950808 <--
AI US 1991-776506 19911011 (7)
DT Utility
FS Granted
EXNAM Primary Examiner: Ore, Dale R.
LREP Howell, John M., Graff, IV, Milton B., Yetter, Jerry J.
CLMN Number of Claims: 17
ECL Exemplary Claim: 1
DRWN No Drawings
LN.CNT 1712
CAS INDEXING IS AVAILABLE FOR THIS PATENT.
PI US 5439954 19950808 <--
SUMM It is well-known that various types of radiation, particularly ultraviolet light radiation, induce **inflammation** of the skin and harmful photochemical reactions therein. During exposure, and as repair of the radiation damage takes place, super-oxide. . .
SUMM . . . circumstantial evidence, that free radicals may cause at least some UV-induced skin damage. The effect of systemically or intraperitoneally administered **antioxidants** on peroxide formation is discussed.
SUMM . . . culture work which suggests that the inhibition of the iron-initiated peroxidation reaction by phenanthroline may prevent cellular damage caused by **inflammation**.
DETD The compositions of the subject invention can contain other photoprotectively active compounds such as sunscreens, sunblocks, anti-inflammatories, **antioxidants** or radical scavengers.
DETD . . . Salicylates (amyl, phenyl, benzyl, menthyl, glyceryl, and dipropyleneglycol esters); Cinnamic acid derivatives (menthyl and benzyl esters, .alpha.-phenyl cinnamonitrile; butyl cinnamoyl **pyruvate**); Dihydroxycinnamic acid derivatives (umbelliferone, methylumbelliferone, methylaceto-umbelliferone); Trihydroxycinnamic acid derivatives (esculetin, methylesculetin, daphnetin, and the glucosides, esculin and daphnin); Hydrocarbons (diphenylbutadiene,. . .
DETD A safe and photoprotectively effective amount of an **antioxidant** /radical scavenger may be added to the compositions of the subject invention, generally from about 0.1% to about 10%, preferably from. . .
DETD . . . of the subject invention, compositions comprise one, any two, or all three of a sunscreening agent, anti-inflammatory agent, and/or an **antioxidant**/radical scavenging agent included as actives along with the active compound. The inclusion of two or all three of these agents. . .
DETD A conventional plodder is set up with the barrel temperature at about 90.degree. F. (32.degree. C.) and the **nose** temperature at about 110.degree. F. (43.degree. C.). The plodder used is a dual stage twin screw plodder that allows for. . .
CLM What is claimed is:
. . . the composition also comprises an active agent selected from the group consisting of a sunscreen, a sunblock, an anti-inflammatory, an **antioxidant** and a radical scavenger.

L8 ANSWER 20 OF 23 USPATFULL on STN
AB There is disclosed an isolated polypeptide and derivatives thereof having protease biological activity for human precursor IL-1.beta. and for a substrate comprising:

R.sub.1 - Asp - R .sub.2 - R.sub.3

wherein R.sub.1 and R.sub.3 are independently any D or L isomer amino acid, R.sub.2 is Ala or Gly, and wherein the specific protease cleavage site is between Asp and R.sub.2. Inhibitor compounds, compositions and methods for inhibiting Interleukin 1.beta. protease activity are also disclosed. The inhibitor compounds comprise an amino acid sequence of from 1 to about 5 amino acids having an N-terminal blocking group and a C-terminal Asp residue connected to an electronegative leaving group, wherein the amino acid sequence corresponds to the sequence Ala-Tyr-Val-His-Asp.

AN 95:43174 USPATFULL
TI Interleukin 1.beta. protease and interleukin 1.beta. protease inhibitors
IN Black, Roy A., Seattle, WA, United States
Sleath, Paul R., Seattle, WA, United States
Kronheim, Shirley R., Seattle, WA, United States
PA Sterling Winthrop Inc., Malvern, PA, United States (U.S. corporation)
PI US 5416013 19950516 <--
AI US 1994-203716 19940228 (8)
RLI Continuation of Ser. No. US 1991-750644, filed on 30 Aug 1991, now abandoned which is a continuation-in-part of Ser. No. US 1991-656759, filed on 13 Feb 1991, now abandoned And a continuation-in-part of Ser. No. US 1990-505298, filed on 4 Apr 1990, now abandoned
DT Utility
FS Granted
EXNAM Primary Examiner: Patterson, Jr., Charles L.
LREP Wells, Doreen M., Rudman, Gilbert W., Davis, William J.
CLMN Number of Claims: 3
ECL Exemplary Claim: 1
DRWN 4 Drawing Figure(s); 4 Drawing Page(s)
LN.CNT 1807
CAS INDEXING IS AVAILABLE FOR THIS PATENT.
PI US 5416013 19950516 <--
SUMM . . . to IL-1 polypeptides. These include control of differentiation and activation of lmphocytes, stimulation of lymphokine and prostaglandin production, promotion of **inflammation**, induction of acute phase proteins, stimulation of bone resorption, and alteration of the level of iron and zinc in blood.. . .
SUMM . . . screening vehicle for finding compounds having IL-1 antagonist activity. Such IL-1 antagonists or IL-1.beta. pro inhibitors are useful for treating **inflammation** and transplantation rejection.
SUMM The present invention still further provides a method of treating **inflammation** associated with autoimmune disease in a mammal in need of such treatment comprising administering to said mammal an effective anti-inflammatory. . .
DETD . . . al., J. Adv. Enzyme Reg., 7:149, (1968); and Holland et al., Biochem. 17:4900, (1978)], such as enolase, glyceraldehyde-3-phosphate dehydrogenase, hexokinase, **pyruvate** decarboxylase, phosphofructokinase, glucose-6-phosphate isomerase, 3-phosphoglycerate mutase, **pyruvate** kinase, triosephosphate isomerase, phosphoglucose isomerase, and glucokinase. Other suitable vectors and promoters for use in yeast expression are further described. . .
DETD . . . to patients at the dosages and concentrations employed. Ordinarily, the preparation of such compositions entails combining IL-1.beta. pro with buffers, **antioxidants** such as ascorbic acid, low molecular weight (less than about 10 residues) polypeptides, proteins, amino acids, carbohydrates including glucose, sucrose. . .
DETD The inhibitor compounds of the present invention are also useful in treating dysfunctional states, such as autoimmune disease-associated **inflammation**, often mediated by increased IL-1 activity.
DETD . . . orally, rectally, parenterally (intravenously, intramuscularly or subcutaneously) intracisternally, intravaginally, intraperitoneally, locally (powders, ointments or drops), or as a buccal or **nasal** spray.

L8 ANSWER 21 OF 23 USPATFULL on STN

AB Microbial transformation of a macrolide immunosuppressant by the microorganism Streptomyces sp., (Merck Culture Collection MA 6960) ATCC No. 55387 yields a compound of the structural formula (I): ##STR1## This compound is an immunosuppressant useful in a mammalian host for the treatment of autoimmune diseases, infectious diseases, the prevention of rejection of foreign organ transplants and/or related afflictions, diseases and illnesses.

AN 94:86509 USPATFULL

TI Microbial transformation product having immunosuppressive activity

IN Shafiee, Ali, Westfield, NJ, United States
Arison, Byron H., Watchung, NJ, United States
Chen, Shieh-Shung T., Morganville, NJ, United States
Miller, Randall R., Piscataway, NJ, United States
Stearns, Ralph A., Park Ridge, NJ, United States

PA Merck & Co., Inc., Rahway, NJ, United States (U.S. corporation)

PI US 5352783 19941004 <--

AI US 1993-74258 19930609 (8)

DT Utility

FS Granted

EXNAM Primary Examiner: Bond, Robert T.

LREP Thies, J. Eric, Rose, David L., DiPrima, Joseph F.

CLMN Number of Claims: 1

ECL Exemplary Claim: 1

DRWN 1 Drawing Figure(s); 1 Drawing Page(s)

LN.CNT 906

CAS INDEXING IS AVAILABLE FOR THIS PATENT.

PI US 5352783 19941004 <--

SUMM . . . vasculitides, erythemas, cutaneous eosinophilias, Lupus erythematosus, Alopecia areata), male pattern alopecia, alopecia senilis, reversible obstructive airways disease, particularly asthma, alopecia, **inflammation** of mucosa and blood vessels, cytomegalovirus infection, multidrug resistance, idiopathic thrombocytopenic purpura, Behcet's syndrome, conjunctivitis, Crohn's disease, Mooren's ulcer, uveitis, severe intraocular **inflammation**, and/or hepatic injury associated with ischemia.

SUMM . . . et al., Clin, Immunol. Immunopathol., 1989, 51, 110-117) multidrug resistance (M. Naito, et al., Cancer Chemother. Pharmacol., 1992, 29, 195-200), **inflammation** of mucosa and blood vessels (PCT Publication WO 91/17754), cytomegalovirus infection (UK Publication GB 2,247,620A), and idiopathic thrombocytophenic purpura and. . .

DETD . . . et al., Clin. Immunol, Immunopathol., 1989, 51, 110-117) multidrug resistance (M. Naito, et al., Cancer Chemother. Pharmacol., 1992, 29, 195-200), **inflammation** of mucosa and blood vessels (PCT Publication WO 92/17754), cytomegalovirus infection (UK Publication GB 2,247,620A), and idiopathic thrombocytophenic purpura and. . .

DETD . . . disease, keratitis, herpetic keratitis, conical cornea, dystorphia epithelialis corneae, corneal leukoma, ocular pemphigus, Mooren's ulcer, Scleritis, Graves's ophthalmopathy, severe intraocular **inflammation**, and the like.

DETD . . . useful for treating multidrug resistance of tumor cells, (i.e. enhancing the activity and/or sensitivity of chemotherapeutic agents), preventing or treating **inflammation** of mucosa or blood vessels (such as leukotriene B.sub.4 mediated diseases, gastric ulcers, vascular damage caused by ischemic diseases and. . .

DETD Further, the compound of the invention is indicated in the treatment of diseases including intestinal **inflammations**/allergies such as Coeliac disease, proctitis, eosinophilic gastroenteritis, mastocytosis, Crohn's disease and ulcerative colitis; and food related allergic diseases which have symptomatic manifestation remote from the gastrointestinal tract, for example migraine, **rhinitis** and eczema.

DETD . . . fixed oils, polyethylene glycols, glycerine, propylene glycol

or other synthetic solvents; antibacterial agents such as benzyl alcohol or methyl parabens; **antioxidants** such as ascorbic acid or sodium bisulfite; chelating agents such as ethylenediaminetetraacetic acid; buffers such as acetates, cirates or phosphates. . .

DETD . . . complete culture medium composed of RPMI 1640 medium with 10% heat-inactivated fetal calf serum, 100 mM glutamine, 1 mM sodium **pyruvate**, 2.times.10.sup.-5 M 2-mercaptoethanol and 50 .mu.g/ml gentamycin. Ionomycin was added at 250 ng/ml and PMA at 10 ng/ml. The cell. . .

L8 ANSWER 22 OF 23 USPATFULL on STN

AB Isolated and purified Interleukin-4 Binding Protein-.gamma. (IL-4bp.gamma.) and methods for obtaining isolated and purified IL-4bp.gamma..

AN 93:52683 USPATFULL

TI Interleukin-4 binding protein-.gamma.

IN Fanslow, William C., Federal Way, WA, United States
Armitage, Richard J., Seattle, WA, United States

PA Immunex Corporation, Seattle, WA, United States (U.S. corporation)

PI US 5223605 19930629 <--

AI US 1990-598489 19901016 (7)

RLI Continuation-in-part of Ser. No. US 1990-509672, filed on 16 Apr 1990, now abandoned

DT Utility

FS Granted

EXNAM Primary Examiner: Draper, Garnette D.

LREP Perkins, Patricia Anne, Wight, Christopher L., Hallquist, Scott G.

CLMN Number of Claims: 4

ECL Exemplary Claim: 1

DRWN 1 Drawing Figure(s); 1 Drawing Page(s)

LN.CNT 1177

CAS INDEXING IS AVAILABLE FOR THIS PATENT.

PI US 5223605 19930629 <--

DETD . . . al., J. Adv. Enzyme Reg. 7:149, 1968; and Holland et al., Biochem. 17:4900, 1978), such as enolase, glyceraldehyde-3-phosphate dehydrogenase, hexokinase, **pyruvate** decarboxylase, phosphofructokinase, glucose-6-phosphate isomerase, 3-phosphoglycerate mutase, **pyruvate** kinase, triosephosphate isomerase, phosphoglucose isomerase, and glucokinase. Suitable vectors and promoters for use in yeast expression are further described in. . .

DETD . . . nontoxic to recipients at the dosages and concentrations employed. Ordinarily, the preparation of such compositions entails combining IL-4bp.gamma. with buffers, **antioxidants** such as ascorbic acid, low molecular weight (less than about 10 residues) polypeptides, proteins, amino acids, carbohydrates including glucose, sucrose. . .

DETD . . . may be useful to inhibit Ig-E antibody formation in the treatment of IL-4-mediated IgE-induced immediate hypersensitivity reactions, such as allergic **rhinitis** (common hay fever), bronchial asthma, atopic dermatitis and gastrointestinal food allergy.

DETD . . . an immune response to alloantigen, including allograft rejection and graft-versus-host reaction. In alloantigen-induced immune responses, IL-4bp.gamma. may suppress lymphoproliferation and **inflammation** which result upon activation of T-cells. IL-4bp.gamma. may therefore be potentially effective in the clinical treatment of, for example, rejection. . .

L8 ANSWER 23 OF 23 USPATFULL on STN

AB The present invention relates to pharmaceutical administration systems containing phosphatidylserine and phosphatidylcholine or phosphatidylethanolamine derivatives in the form of liposomes which encapsulate water soluble muramyldipeptide derivatives in combination with gamma-interferon. The liposomes are prepared by conventional dispersion methods. The pharmaceutical administration systems when

applied in the form of liposomes are especially useful in the cancer chemotherapy for combating metastatic tumor cells.

AN 88:62339 USPATFULL

TI Pharmaceutical administration systems containing a mixture of immunomodulators

IN Fidler, Isaiah J., Kingwood, TX, United States

PA 501 Board of Regents, Univ. of Texas, Austin, TX, United States (U.S. corporation)

PI US 4774085 19880927 <--

AI US 1985-753192 19850709 (6)

DT Utility

FS Granted

EXNAM Primary Examiner: Hazel, Blonde L.

LREP Collins, Bruce M.

CLMN Number of Claims: 8

ECL Exemplary Claim: 1

DRWN No Drawings

LN.CNT 957

CAS INDEXING IS AVAILABLE FOR THIS PATENT.

PI US 4774085 19880927 <--

SUMM . . . improved removal or destruction of the infecting microorganism. Endocytosis also is a helpful mechanism in the combat of centres of **inflammation**. Antirheumatic pharmaceuticals encapsulated in liposomes are preferably introduced into infected tissues as compared to "healthy" tissues. Moreover, cytostatic agents, commonly. . .

SUMM . . . are suitable for therapeutic purposes for oral (p.o.) or parenteral (bukkal, lingual, sublingual, i.v., i.c., epicutane, s.c., i.m. or especially **nasal**) administration.

SUMM For parenteral administration (epicutane) the liposome-containing aqueous dispersion can be mixed with customary thickeners, for example hydroxypropylcellulose, suitable preservatives, **antioxidants** and perfumes, and can be used in the form of a lotion or a gel for application to the skin. . .

DETD . . . mouse and human melanoma cells were maintained as monolayer cultures in Eagle's MEM supplemented with 5% FBS, vitamin solution, sodium **pyruvate**, nonessential amino acid, and L-glutamine (M.A. Bioproducts, Walkersville, MD). Cultures were incubated at 37.degree. C. in a humidified atmosphere containing. . .

DETD . . . 837-943, 1984. The cell line was free of Mycoplasma and was maintained on plastic in Eagles' MEM supplemented with sodium **pyruvate**, vitamins, L-glutamine, nonessential amino acids, and 10% head-inactivated FBS at 37.degree. C. in a humidified atmosphere containing 5% CO.sub.2. Cytotoxicity. . .

=>

AN 93:179735 CA
TI Anti-inflammatory activity of propane-1,2-diol (propylene glycol) in rat
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SO Indian J. Exp. Biol. (1980), 18(8), 909-11
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ST propylene glycol antiinflammatory
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(propylene glycol as)
IT 57-55-6, biological studies
RL: BAC (Biological activity or effector, except adverse); THU (Therapeutic use); BIOL (Biological study); USES (Uses)
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%, H 15.35%, N 23.70%.
ropionaldehyde + ammo-
: Olin, Schwoegler, U.S.
: by low pressure catalytic
Iffland, Cassis, *J. Am.*
catalytic hydrogenation of
U.S. pat. 3,117,162 (1964

ammonia odor. d_{20}^{20} 0.719;
flash pt, closed cup: 10°F
ohol, ether. *Keep tightly*
g/kg, H. F. Smyth *et al.*,
962).
liquesc crystals, mp 157-
.5 parts chloroform. *Keep*

ile skin sensitizer.

enylpropane. C_9H_{12}; mol
$C_6H_5CH_2CH_2CH_3$. Prepd
m benzylmagnesium chlo-
Org. Syn. coll. vol. I, 471

. bp_{760} 159.2°; bp_{400} 135.7°;
bp_{20} 56.8°; bp_{10} 43.4°; bp_5
slightly sol in water (0.06
rally in rats: 6040 mg/kg,
et. Toxicol. 2, 327 (1964).
ing; as solvent for cellulose

mopropane. C_3H_7Br; mol
r 64.97%. $CH_3CH_2CH_2Br$.
−110°; bp 71°; n_D^{20} 1.4341.
with alcohol, etc.

noic acid propyl ester. C_7-
%, H 10.84%, O 24.58%.

−95°; bp 143°; n_D^{20} 1.4005.
lcohol, ether. LD_{50} orally
enner *et al., Food Cosmet.*

loropropane. C_3H_7Cl; mol
45.14%. $CH_3CH_2CH_2Cl$.
in the presence of $ZnCl_2$.
−122° to −123°; bp 46-
parts water; miscible with

e. *Carbonochloridic acid*
nate. $C_4H_7ClO_2$; mol wt
8.93%, O 26.11%. C_3H_7O-

114-116°. Gradually dec
enzene, chloroform, ether.
ating to eyes and mucous

-(Diacetylamino)-2,4,6-tri-
pyl 3-(diacetylamino)-2,4,-
ropyl; Pulmidol. $C_{14}H_{14}$-
%, H 2.20%, I 59.40%, N
ion of propyl 3-acetamido-
Lasson, Brit. pat. 898,780

$OCH_3)_2$

160°.
diopaque medium).

ethylethylene; methyleth-
%, H 14.37%. $H_3C{=}CH$-
ring the refining of gaso-

line. Catalytic or thermal cracking of hydrocarbons always yields propylene. If necessary, it can be obtained by catalytic dehydrogenation of propane. *Reviews:* R. F. Goldstein, *The Petroleum Chemicals Industry* (New York-London, 1949) p 114 sqq.; Sherwood, *Ind. Chemist* **1960**, 542-546; *Chim. et Ind.* **1961**, 576-587; Haney, "Ethylene, Propylene and 1-Butene" in *Vinyl and Diene Monomers*, E. C. Leonard, Ed. (Interscience, New York, 1971) pp 577-689; M. R. Schoenberg *et al.*, in Kirk-Othmer *Encyclopedia of Chemical Technology* vol. 19 (Wiley-Interscience, New York, 3rd ed., 1982) pp 228-246.

Flammable gas. Burns with yellow sooty flame. d 1.49 (air = 1.0). mp (triple pt) −185°. bp_{760} −48°. Critical temp 91.8°. Critical pressure 45.6 atm. Heat of fusion 717.6 cal/mol. Liquefies at 7-8 atm. d_4^{20} (liq) 0.5139. Flammable limits in air: 2.4-10.3% (by volume). Latent heat of vaporization at bp: 104.62 cal/g. Dipole moment 0.35. n_D^{-40} 1.3567. Surface tension at 90°: 16.70 dynes/cm. Shipped as a liquefied gas in low pressure steel cylinders under its own vapor pressure of about 136 pounds per square inch. Contaminants are propane, ethane, carbon dioxide.

USE: In polymerized form as polypropylene plastic. Raw material in the manuf of acetone, isopropylbenzene, isopropanol, isopropyl halides, propylene oxide. *Caution:* Simple asphyxiant. High concns cause unconsciousness.

7751. Propylene Chlorohydrin. *2-Chloro-1-propanol;* 2-chloropropyl alcohol. C_3H_7ClO; mol wt 94.54. C 38.11%, H 7.46%, Cl 37.50%, O 16.92%. $CH_3CHClCH_2OH$.

Colorless liquid; pleasant odor. d^{20} 1.103; bp 133-134°; n_D^{20} 1.4362. Sol in water, alcohol, etc. LD_{50} orally in rats: 0.22 ml/kg; by skin penetration in rabbits: 0.48 ml/kg, Smyth *et al., Am. Ind. Hyg. Assoc. J.* 30, 470 (1969).

USE: In prepn of propylene oxide *(q.v.).*

7752. *sec*-Propylene Chlorohydrin. *1-Chloro-2-propanol;* 1-chloroisopropyl alcohol. C_3H_7ClO; mol wt 94.54. C 38.11%, H 7.46%, Cl 37.50%, O 16.92%. $ClCH_2CH(OH)$-CH_3.

Colorless liquid. d^{20} 1.115; bp 126-127°; n_D^{20} 1.4392. Sol in water, alcohol, etc.

7753. Propylenediamine. *1,2-Propanediamine.* $C_3H_{10}N_2$; mol wt 74.13. C 48.61%, H 13.60%, N 37.80%. CH_3CH-$(NH_2)CH_2NH_2$. Prepd from propylene dibromide and alcoholic ammonia at 100°.

Extremely hygroscopic, strongly alkaline liq. Rapidly absorbs moisture to form a hemihydrate. d^{15} 0.878 in anhydr form. bp 119-120°. Very sol in water. *Keep tightly closed.*

USE: In conjunction with cupric sulfate it is a very sensitive reagent for mercury.

7754. Propylene Dibromide. *1,2-Dibromopropane.* C_3-H_6Br_2; mol wt 201.91. C 17.84%, H 3.00%, Br 79.16%. $CH_3CHBrCH_2Br$. Prepd from propyl bromide and Br in the presence of $AlCl_3$ or $AlBr_3$.

Colorless liquid. mp −55°; bp 140-142°; n_D^{20} 1.5203; d^{20} 1.933. Slightly sol in water; miscible with organic solvents.

7755. Propylene Dichloride. 1,2-Dichloropropane. C_3-H_6Cl_2; mol wt 112.99. C 31.89%, H 5.35%, Cl 62.76%. $CH_3CHClCH_2Cl$. Prepd from propyl chloride and Sb_2Cl_5.

Flammable, mobile liq. Odor of chloroform. d_{25}^{25} 1.159; bp 95-96°. Solidifies below −70°. n_D^{20} 1.4388. Flash point (ASTM open cup) 21° (70°F). Despite the low flash pt it does not catch fire readily in industrial applications. Fire pt 38°. Slightly sol in water; miscible with organic solvents. LD_{50} orally in rats: 1.19 ml/kg, H. F. Smyth *et al., Am. Ind. Hyg. Assoc. J.* 30, 470 (1969).

USE: Oil and fat solvent; in dry cleaning fluids; in degreasing. In insecticidal fumigant mixtures. *Caution:* May be irritating to eyes, mucous membranes, and in high concns, narcotic. Has caused liver, kidney necrosis in exptl animals.

✓ **7756. Propylene Glycol.** *1,2-Propanediol;* methyl glycol; 1,2-dihydroxypropane. $C_3H_8O_2$; mol wt 76.09. C 47.35%, H 10.60%, O 42.05%. $CH_3CHOHCH_2OH$. Prepn from glycerol: Raschig, Prahl, *Ber.* 61, 185 (1928). Prepn of levorotatory propylene glycol from hydroxyacetone by yeast reduction: Levene, Walti, *Org. Syn.* coll. vol. II, 545 (1943). Synthesis of S-(+)-form: C. Melchiorre, *Chem. Ind. (London)* 1976, 218. Manuf from propylene oxide by hydration:

Faith, Keyes & Clark's *Industrial Chemicals*, F. A. Lowenheim, M. K. Moran, Eds. (Wiley-Interscience, New York, 4th ed., 1975) pp 688-691. Taken internally, propylene glycol is harmless, probably because its oxidation yields pyruvic and acetic acids, *cf.* Whitmore, *Organic Chemistry* (New York, 1951). Review on toxicity, metabolism and biochemistry: Ruddick, *Toxicol. Appl. Pharmacol.* 21, 102 (1972).

dl-Form, hygroscopic, viscous liquid. Slightly acrid taste. d_4^{25} 1.036; freezes at −59°; bp_{760} 188.2°; bp_{400} 168.1°; bp_{200} 149.7°; bp_{100} 132.0°; bp_{60} 119.9°; bp_{40} 111.2°; bp_{20} 96.4°; bp_{10} 83.2°; bp_5 70.8°; $bp_{1.0}$ 45.5°. Flash pt, open cup: 210°F (99°C). Miscible with water, acetone, chloroform. Sol in ether. Will dissolve many essential oils, but is immiscible with fixed oils. It is a good solvent for rosin. Under ordinary conditions propylene glycol is stable, but at high temps it tends to oxidize giving rise to products such as propionaldehyde, lactic acid, pyruvic acid and acetic acid. LD_{50} orally in rats: 25 ml/kg, W. Bartsch *et al., Arzneimittel-Forsch.* 26, 1581 (1976).

l-Form, bp_{12} 88-90°, bp_{760} 187-189°, $[\alpha]_D^{20}$ −15.0°.

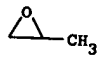
d-Form, bp 94-96°. $[\alpha]_D^{20}$ +15.84% (neat). d^{25} 1.04.

USE: As nontoxic antifreeze in breweries and dairy establishments. Solvent for pharmaceuticals. Substitute for ethylene glycol and glycerol. In the manuf of synthetic resins. As inhibitor of fermentation and mold growth. As mist to disinfect air. As emulsifier in foods.

THERAP CAT: Pharmaceutic aid (humectant; solvent).

THERAP CAT (VET): Glucogenic (orally) in ruminants. As a solvent for drugs.

7757. Propylene Oxide. *Methyloxirane;* propene oxide. C_3H_6O; mol wt 58.08. C 62.04%, H 10.41%, O 27.55%. Results from the action of KOH (aq) on propylene chlorohydrin. *Reviews:* Holden in *Glycols*, G. O. Curme, F. Johnston, Eds., A.C.S. Monograph Series no. 114 (Reinhold, New York, 1952) pp 250-261; Faith, Keyes & Clark's *Industrial Chemicals*, F. A. Lowenheim, M. K. Moran, Eds. (Wiley-Interscience, New York, 4th ed., 1975) pp 692-697; R. O. Kirk, T. J. Dempsey in Kirk-Othmer *Encyclopedia of Chemical Technology* vol. 19 (Wiley-Interscience, New York, 3rd ed., 1982) pp 246-274.



Colorless ethereal liquid. *Extremely flammable.* d_4^0 0.859; fp −112.13°; bp 34.23°. Flash pt, closed cup: −31°F (−35°C). Soly in water (20°): 40.5% by wt; soly of water in propylene oxide: 12.8% by wt; miscible with alcohol, ether. LD_{50} orally in rats: 1.14 g/kg, H. F. Smyth *et al., J. Ind. Hyg. Toxicol.* 23, 259 (1941).

USE: Chemical intermediate in prepn of polyethers to form polyurethanes; in prepn of propylene and dipropylene glycols; in prepn of lubricants, surfactants, oil demulsifiers. Also as solvent; fumigant; soil sterilant.

7758. Propyl Ether. *1,1'-Oxybispropane;* dipropyl ether. $C_6H_{14}O$; mol wt 102.17. C 70.53%, H 13.81%, O 15.66%. $C_3H_7OC_3H_7$. Obtained by heating propyl alcohol with benzenesulfonic acid.

Mobile liquid. Extremely flammable. d^{20} 0.7360; mp −122°; bp 89-91°; n_D^{20} 1.3807. Flash pt, open cup: −5°F (−20°C). Slightly sol in water; sol in alcohol, ether. Highly volatile. Tends to form explosive peroxides, esp when anhydr. Do not allow to evaporate to near dryness.

7759. Propyl Formate. *Formic acid propyl ester.* C_4-H_8O_2; mol wt 88.10. C 54.53%, H 9.15%, O 36.32%. $HCOOC_3H_7$.

Colorless liquid; pleasant odor. d^{20} 0.901; mp −93°; bp 81-82°. Flash pt, closed cup: 27°F (−3°C). n_D^{20} 1.3771. Sol in 45 parts water; misc with alcohol, ether. LD_{50} orally in rats: 3980 mg/kg, P. M. Jenner *et al., Food Cosmet. Toxicol.* 2, 327 (1964).

7760. Propyl Gallate. *3,4,5-Trihydroxybenzoic acid propyl ester; n*-propyl gallate; gallic acid propyl ester; PG; Progallin P; Tenox PG. $C_{10}H_{12}O_5$; mol wt 212.20. C 56.60%, H 5.70%, O 37.70%. Spectrophotometric determn: C. S. Sastry *et al., Talanta* 29, 917 (1982). Effects on survival of

%, H 15.35%, N 23.70%.
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: Olin, Schwoegler, U.S.
: by low pressure catalytic
Iffland, Cassis, *J. Am.*
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g/kg, H. F. Smyth *et al.*,
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USE: In polymerized form as polypropylene plastic. Raw material in the manuf of acetone, isopropylbenzene, isopropanol, isopropyl halides, propylene oxide. *Caution:* Simple asphyxiant. High concns cause unconsciousness.

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USE: In prepn of propylene oxide *(q.v.).*

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Colorless liquid. mp −55°; bp 140-142°; n_D^{20} 1.5203; d^{20} 1.933. Slightly sol in water; miscible with organic solvents.

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d-Form, bp 94-96°. $[\alpha]_D^{20}$ +15.84% (neat). d^{25} 1.04.

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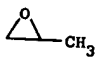

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Mobile liquid. Extremely flammable. d_4^{20} 0.7360; mp −122°; bp 89-91°; n_D^{20} 1.3807. Flash pt, open cup: −5°F (−20°C). Slightly sol in water; sol in alcohol, ether. Highly volatile. Tends to form explosive peroxides, esp when anhydr. Do not allow to evaporate to near dryness.

7759. Propyl Formate. *Formic acid propyl ester.* $C_4H_8O_2$; mol wt 88.10. C 54.53%, H 9.15%, O 36.32%. $HCOOC_3H_7$.

Colorless liquid; pleasant odor. d^{20} 0.901; mp −93°; bp 81-82°. Flash pt, closed cup: 27°F (−3°C). n_D^{20} 1.3771. Sol in 45 parts water; misc with alcohol, ether. LD_{50} orally in rats: 3980 mg/kg, P. M. Jenner *et al., Food Cosmet. Toxicol.* 2, 327 (1964).

7760. Propyl Gallate. *3,4,5-Trihydroxybenzoic acid propyl ester; n*-propyl gallate; gallic acid propyl ester; PG; Progallin P; Tenox PG. $C_{10}H_{12}O_5$; mol wt 212.20. C 56.60%, H 5.70%, O 37.70%. Spectrophotometric determn: C. S. Sastry *et al., Talanta* 29, 917 (1982). Effects on survival of

AN 93:179735 CA
TI Anti-inflammatory activity of propane-1,2-diol (propylene glycol) in rat
AU Pandse, V. K.; Mahawar, M. M.; Acharya, V. S.
CS Dep. Pharmacol., S. P. Med. Coll., Bikaner, 334 001, India
SO Indian J. Exp. Biol. (1980), 18(8), 909-11
CODEN: IJEBA6; ISSN: 0019-5189
DT Journal
LA English
CC 1-5 (Pharmacodynamics)
AB The antiinflammatory activity of propylene glycol [57-55-6], a commonly used solvent for water insol. substances was tested in a variety of inflammation models in rats. Propylene glycol showed significant antiinflammatory activity in carrageenin and propylene glycol-induced inflammations, but it did not inhibit the inflammation induced by 5-hydroxytryptamine or formaldehyde. It also protected rats from castor oil-induced diarrhea. When compared with dexamethasone and phenylbutazone, propylene glycol in the doses employed had approx. similar antiinflammatory potency. Thus, if propylene glycol is used as a solvent, it is necessary to run a control with systemic administration of propylene glycol.
ST propylene glycol antiinflammatory
IT Inflammation inhibitors
(propylene glycol as)
IT 57-55-6, biological studies
RL: BAC (Biological activity or effector, except adverse); THU (Therapeutic use); BIOL (Biological study); USES (Uses)
(antiinflammatory activity of)

AN 1993:503369 CAPLUS
DN 119:103369
TI Pharmaceutical compositions for ophthalmic use comprising a nonsteroidal anti-inflammatory and a decongestant drug
IN Stroppolo, Federico; Bonadeo, Daniele; Vigano, Luigi; Gazzaniga, Annibale
PA Zambon Group S.p.A., Italy
SO Eur. Pat. Appl., 8 pp.
CODEN: EPXXDW
DT Patent
LA English
IC ICM A61K031-415
ICI A61K031-415, A61K031-19; A61K031-415, A61K031-405; A61K031-415, A61K031-38; A61K031-415, A61K031-40
CC 63-6 (Pharmaceuticals)
FAN.CNT 1

	PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.	DATE
PI	EP 550921	A1	19930714	EP 1992-203632	19921125
	EP 550921	B1	19990317		
	R: AT, BE, CH, DE, DK, ES, FR, GB, GR, IE, IT, LI, LU, NL, PT, SE				
	AT 177633	E	19990415	AT 1992-203632	19921125
	ES 2131517	T3	19990801	ES 1992-203632	19921125
	US 5459157	A	19951017	US 1994-210743	19940321
PRAI	IT 1991-MI3170		19911127		
	US 1992-981843		19921125		

AB Ophthalmic pharmaceuticals comprising a nonsteroidal anti-inflammatory drug having a carboxylic group and a decongestant mixt. with a Polysorbate and a Poloxamer are disclosed. A collyrium contained Na diclofenac 5.00, tramazoline.cntdot.HCl.cntdot.H2O 3.16, Polysorbate 20 150.00, Poloxamer 407 450.00, KH2PO4 4.50, Na2HPO4.cntdot.12H2O 35.00, Na2EDTA 5.00, benzalkonium chloride 0.50, thimerosal 1.00, NaCl 7.50 mg, and water to 5 mL.

ST ophthalmic pharmaceutical **antiinflammatory** agent decongestant; diclofenac tramazoline collyrium

IT Inflammation inhibitors
(nonsteroidal, ophthalmic compns. contg. decongestants and)

IT Decongestants
(ophthalmic compns. contg. inflammation inhibitors and)

IT Pharmaceutical dosage forms
(ophthalmic, inflammation inhibitors and decongestants in)

IT Pharmaceutical dosage forms
(solns., ophthalmic, inflammation inhibitors and decongestants in)

IT 53-86-1, Indometacin 5104-49-4, Flurbiprofen 15307-79-6, Sodium diclofenac 15307-86-5, Diclofenac 40828-46-4, Suprofen 74103-06-3, Ketorolac
RL: BIOL (Biological study)
(ophthalmic compns. contg. decongestants and)

IT 84-22-0, Tetrahydrozoline 522-48-5, Tetrahydrozoline hydrochloride 526-36-3, Xylometazoline 835-31-4, Naphazoline 1082-57-1, Tramazoline **1491-59-4**, Oxymetazoline 3715-90-0, Tramazoline hydrochloride 4846-91-7 24243-97-8, Tymazoline 40507-78-6, Indanazoline 66711-21-5, Apraclonidine
RL: BIOL (Biological study)
(ophthalmic compns. contg. inflammation inhibitors and)

IT 9005-64-5 9005-65-6 106392-12-5
RL: BIOL (Biological study)
(ophthalmic compns. contg. inflammation inhibitors and decongestants and)

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AN 1993:508974 CAPLUS
DN 119:108974
TI Combined antiviral anti-inflammatory treatment of common colds
IN Gwaltney, Jack M., Jr.
PA Center for Innovative Technology, USA
SO PCT Int. Appl., 45 pp.
CODEN: PIXXD2
DT Patent
LA English
IC ICM A61K009-14
ICS A61K009-20; A61K009-48; A61M005-14
CC 1-5 (Pharmacology)
Section cross-reference(s): 63
FAN.CNT 3

	PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.	DATE
PI	WO 9309764	A1	19930527	WO 1992-US10170	19921118
	W: CA, JP				
	RW: AT, BE, CH, DE, DK, ES, FR, GB, GR, IE, IT, LU, MC, NL, SE				
	US 5240694	A	19930831	US 1991-794520	19911119
	EP 661967	A1	19950712	EP 1993-900648	19921118
	R: AT, BE, CH, DE, DK, ES, FR, GB, IT, LI, NL, SE				
	ES 2137981	T3	20000101	ES 1993-900648	19921118
PRAI	US 1991-794520	A	19911119		
	US 1992-823891	A	19920122		
	US 1991-764004	B2	19910923		
	WO 1992-US10170	W	19921118		

AB Common cold and related disorders such as influenza are best treated by a combination of antiviral and anti-inflammatory agents. Volunteers were intranasally administered Hank's strain of rhinovirus then given interferon .alpha.-2 3,000,000 units 3 times/ day and ipratropium 80 .mu.g 3 times/day by intranasal administration and naproxen orally in a 500 mg loading dose followed thereafter by 250 mg 3 times/day. The administration of medications were started 24 h after virus inoculation and continued for a total of 4 days. This combined therapy resulted in reduced viral replication and inhibition of natural history of the infectious process as judged by viral titers, duration of virus shedding symptom scores and mucus wts.

ST antiviral **antiinflammatory** combination therapy cold; influenza antiviral **antiinflammatory** combination therapy; interferon ipratropium naproxen rhinovirus

IT Antibodies
RL: BIOL (Biological study)
(ICAM-1, and anti-inflammatory agents, for combined treatment of cold-related disorders)

IT Virucides and Virustats
Interferons
RL: BIOL (Biological study)
(and anti-inflammatory agents, for combined treatment of cold-related disorders)

IT Antihistaminics
Cholinergic antagonists
Inflammation inhibitors
Opioids
RL: BIOL (Biological study)
(and antiviral agents, for combined treatment of cold-related disorders)

IT Leukotrienes
RL: BIOL (Biological study)
(inhibitor of, antiviral agents and, for combined treatment of cold-related disorders)

IT Common cold

Influenza
(treatment of, with combined anti-inflammatory and antiviral agents)

IT Receptors
RL: BIOL (Biological study)
(viral, antibody to, and anti-inflammatory agents, for combined treatment of cold-related disorders)

IT Virus, animal
(adeno-, infection with, treatment of, with combined anti-inflammatory and antiviral agents)

IT Virus, animal
(corona-, infection with, treatment of, with combined anti-inflammatory and antiviral agents)

IT Ear
(disease, otitis, treatment of, with combined anti-inflammatory and antiviral agents)

IT Sinus
(disease, sinusitis, treatment of, with combined anti-inflammatory and antiviral agents)

IT Virus, animal
(entero-, infection with, treatment of, with combined anti-inflammatory and antiviral agents)

IT Virus, animal
(influenza, infection with, treatment of, with combined anti-inflammatory and antiviral agents)

IT Kinins (animal hormones)
Prostaglandins
RL: BIOL (Biological study)
(inhibitors, and antiviral agents, for combined treatment of cold-related disorders)

IT Lymphokines and Cytokines
RL: BIOL (Biological study)
(interleukins, blockers of, antiviral agents and, for combined treatment of cold-related disorders)

IT Lung, disease
(obstructive, chronic, treatment of, with combined anti-inflammatory and antiviral agents)

IT Virus, animal
(parainfluenza, infection with, treatment of, with combined anti-inflammatory and antiviral agents)

IT Virus, animal
(respiratory syncytial, infection with, treatment of, with combined anti-inflammatory and antiviral agents)

IT Virus, animal
(rhino-, infection with, treatment of, with combined anti-inflammatory and antiviral agents)

IT Adrenergic agonists
(.alpha.-, and antiviral agents, for combined treatment of cold-related disorders)

IT Interferons
RL: BIOL (Biological study)
(.alpha.2, and anti-inflammatory agents, for combined treatment of cold-related disorders)

IT 51-17-2D, Benzoimidazole, derivs. 119-65-3D, Isoquinoline, derivs. 487-16-1, Isatin thiosemicarbazone 768-94-5, Amantadine 6990-06-3, Fusidic acid 13392-28-4, Rimantadine 14698-29-4, Oxolinic acid 23620-37-3 36791-04-5, Ribavirin 38787-32-5 40018-68-6 131689-44-6D, Triazinoindole, derivs. 149352-71-6
RL: BIOL (Biological study)
(and anti-inflammatory agents, for combined treatment of cold-related disorders)

IT 52-88-0, Atropine methonitrate 15687-27-1 22204-53-1, Naproxen 60205-81-4, Ipratropium

RL: BIOL (Biological study)
(and antiviral agents, for combined treatment of cold-related disorders)

IT 58-73-1 59-42-7, Phenylephrine 86-22-6, Brompheniramine 90-82-4, Pseudoephedrine **1491-59-4**, Oxymetazoline 14838-15-4, Phenylpropanolamine 15686-51-8, Clemastine 50679-08-8, Terfenadine
RL: BIOL (Biological study)
(and antiviral and anti-inflammatory agents, for combined treatment of cold-related disorders)

IT 113-92-8 9029-60-1, Lipoxygenase 39391-18-9, Cyclooxygenase
RL: BSU (Biological study, unclassified); BIOL (Biological study)
(inhibitors, and antiviral agents, for combined treatment of cold-related disorders)

=>

AN 1998:719296 CAPLUS
DN 129:347313
TI Topical nasal **antiinflammatory** compositions
IN Segal, Catherine A.
PA Warner-Lambert Co., USA
SO PCT Int. Appl., 13 pp.
CODEN: PIXXD2
DT Patent
LA English
IC ICM A61K045-06
ICS A61K031-57; A61K031-58; A61K031-135; A61K031-35; A61K031-245; A61K031-09; A61K031-38; A61K031-195; A61K031-47; A61K031-445; A61K031-55; A61K031-44; A61K031-615; A61K031-415
CC 63-6 (Pharmaceuticals)
Section cross-reference(s): 1
FAN.CNT 1

	PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.	DATE
PI	WO 9848839	A1	19981105	WO 1998-US6483	19980402
	W: AL, AU, BA, BB, BG, BR, CA, CN, CZ, EE, GE, GW, HU, ID, IL, IS, JP, KR, LC, LK, LR, LT, LV, MG, MK, MN, MX, NO, NZ, PL, RO, SG, SI, SK, SL, TR, TT, UA, US, UZ, VN, YU, AM, AZ, BY, KG, KZ, MD, RU, TJ, TM				
	RW: GH, GM, KE, LS, MW, SD, SZ, UG, ZW, AT, BE, CH, CY, DE, DK, ES, FI, FR, GB, GR, IE, IT, LU, MC, NL, PT, SE, BF, BJ, CF, CG, CI, CM, GA, GN, ML, MR, NE, SN, TD, TG				
	AU 9868780	A1	19981124	AU 1998-68780	19980402
	EP 979105	A1	20000216	EP 1998-914420	19980402
	R: AT, BE, CH, DE, DK, ES, FR, GB, GR, IT, LI, LU, NL, SE, MC, PT, IE, SI, LT, LV, FI, RO				
	BR 9809022	A	20000801	BR 1998-9022	19980402
	JP 2001524108	T2	20011127	JP 1998-546998	19980402
PRAI	US 1997-44306P	P	19970430		
	WO 1998-US6483	W	19980402		

AB Topically applicable nasal compns. comprise a therapeutically effective amt. of an **antiinflammatory** agent and a at least one agent selected from the group consisting of a vasoconstrictor, a neuramidinase inhibitor, a leukotriene inhibitor, an antihistamine, an antiallergic agent, an anticholinergic agent, an anesthetic and a mucolytic agent. The present compns. are useful as nasal sprays and nose drops for the treatment of nasal and sinus conditions.

ST topical nasal **antiinflammatory**; vasoconstrictor topical nasal **antiinflammatory**; antihistamine topical nasal **antiinflammatory**; antiallergic topical nasal **antiinflammatory**

IT Drug delivery systems
(nasal sprays; topical nasal **antiinflammatory** compns.)

IT Drug delivery systems
(nasal; topical nasal **antiinflammatory** compns.)

IT Drug delivery systems
Drug delivery systems
(solns., nasal; topical nasal **antiinflammatory** compns.)

IT Allergy inhibitors
Anesthetics
Anti-inflammatory agents
Antihistamines
Cholinergic antagonists
Expectorants
Humectants
Vasoconstrictors
(topical nasal **antiinflammatory** compns.)

IT Leukotriene antagonists

Polyoxyalkylenes, biological studies
RL: THU (Therapeutic use); BIOL (Biological study); USES (Uses)
(topical nasal **antiinflammatory** compns.)

IT 9001-67-6, Neuraminidase
RL: BSU (Biological study, unclassified); BIOL (Biological study)
(inhibitors; topical nasal **antiinflammatory** compns.)

IT 50-02-2, Dexamethasone 56-81-5, Glycerin, biological studies 57-55-6, Propylene glycol, biological studies 58-73-1, Diphenhydramine 59-42-7, Phenylephrine 76-25-5, Triamcinolone acetonide 93-14-1, Guaifenesin 94-09-7, Benzocaine 113-92-8 140-65-8, Pramoxine 526-36-3, Xylometazoline 586-60-7, Dyclonine 616-91-1, Acetylcysteine 835-31-4, Naphazoline **1491-59-4**, Oxymetazoline 3964-81-6, Azatadine 5534-09-8, Beclomethasone dipropionate 15826-37-6, Cromolyn sodium 22254-24-6, Ipratropium bromide 25322-68-3, PEG 50679-08-8, Terfenadine 51333-22-3, Budesonide 58581-89-8, Azelastine 60205-81-4, Ipratropium 68844-77-9, Astemizole 69049-73-6, Nedocromil 75970-99-9, Norastemizole 79516-68-0, Levocabastine 80474-14-2, Fluticasone propionate 83799-24-0, Fexofenadine 83881-51-0, Cetirizine 83919-23-7, Mometasone furoate 107753-78-6, Zafirlukast 111406-87-2, Zileuton 139110-80-8, Zanamivir
RL: THU (Therapeutic use); BIOL (Biological study); USES (Uses)
(topical nasal **antiinflammatory** compns.)

RE.CNT 10 THERE ARE 10 CITED REFERENCES AVAILABLE FOR THIS RECORD

RE

(1) Bayer Ag; WO 9709067 A 1997 CAPLUS
(2) Bollinger, F; US 3482015 A 1969
(3) Center For Innovative Technology; WO 9309764 A 1993 CAPLUS
(4) McNeil-Ppc Inc; WO 9701337 A 1997 CAPLUS
(5) McNeil-Ppc Inc; WO 9701341 A 1997 CAPLUS
(6) Sekisui Chem Ind Co Ltd; JP 62153227 A 1987 CAPLUS
(7) Stevenson, N; US 4053628 A 1977 CAPLUS
(8) Sunshine; WO 8504589 A 1985 CAPLUS
(9) The Procter & Gamble Company; WO 9507103 A 1995 CAPLUS
(10) The Procter & Gamble Company; EP 0780127 A 1997 CAPLUS

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AN 1998:8622 CAPLUS
DN 128:66477
TI Nasal drops containing vasoconstrictors and ketotifen fumarate for treatment of **rhinitis**
IN Okudaira, Ichiro; Kadota, Kenji; Aikawa, Katsuyoshi; Tanaka, Shigeo
PA Taisho Pharmaceutical Co., Ltd., Japan
SO Jpn. Kokai Tokkyo Koho, 5 pp.
CODEN: JKXXAF
DT Patent
LA Japanese
IC ICM A61K045-06
ICS A61K009-08; A61K031-445; A61K031-57; A61K031-58; C07D409-04; A61K045-06; C07D211-70; C07D333-80
CC 63-6 (Pharmaceuticals)
Section cross-reference(s): 1
FAN.CNT 1

	PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.	DATE
PI	JP 09328437	A2	19971222	JP 1996-147762	19960611
PRAI	JP 1996-147762		19960611		

AB The title drops are esp. useful for treatment of nasal congestion. Nasal drops contg. naphazoline-HCl and ketotifen fumarate showed excellent clin. effect in patients with allergic **rhinitis**.
ST nasal drop vasoconstrictor ketotifen treatment **rhinitis**; fumarate ketotifen naphazoline nasal drop
IT Anti-inflammatory agents
Vasoconstrictors
(nasal drops contg. vasoconstrictors and ketotifen fumarate for treatment of **rhinitis**)
IT Nose
(**rhinitis**; nasal drops contg. vasoconstrictors and ketotifen fumarate for treatment of **rhinitis**)
IT Drug delivery systems
Drug delivery systems
(solns., nasal; nasal drops contg. vasoconstrictors and ketotifen fumarate for treatment of **rhinitis**)
IT 550-99-2, Naphazoline hydrochloride 3385-03-3, Flunisolide 34580-14-8, Ketotifen fumarate
RL: BAC (Biological activity or effector, except adverse); BSU (Biological study, unclassified); THU (Therapeutic use); BIOL (Biological study); USES (Uses)
(nasal drops contg. vasoconstrictors and ketotifen fumarate for treatment of **rhinitis**)
IT 50-24-8 522-48-5, Tetrahydrozoline hydrochloride **2315-02-8**, Oxymetazoline hydrochloride 5534-09-8, Beclomethasone dipropionate 80474-14-2, Fluticasone propionate
RL: THU (Therapeutic use); BIOL (Biological study); USES (Uses)
(nasal drops contg. vasoconstrictors and ketotifen fumarate for treatment of **rhinitis**)

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NEWS 20	May 19	RAPRA enhanced with new search field, simultaneous left and right truncation
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NEWS 22	Jun 06	PASCAL enhanced with additional data
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NEWS 30	AUG 13	Field Availability (/FA) field enhanced in BEILSTEIN
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NEWS 33	AUG 15	RDISCLOSURE: one FREE connect hour, per account, in September 2003
NEWS 34	AUG 15	TEMA: one FREE connect hour, per account, in September 2003
NEWS 35	AUG 18	Data available for download as a PDF in RDISCLOSURE
NEWS 36	AUG 18	Simultaneous left and right truncation added to PASCAL
NEWS 37	AUG 18	FROSTI and KOSMET enhanced with Simultaneous Left and Right Truncation

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 NEWS 38  AUG 18  Simultaneous left and right truncation added to ANABSTR

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               MACINTOSH VERSION IS V6.0b(ENG) AND V6.0Jb(JP),
               AND CURRENT DISCOVER FILE IS DATED 01 APRIL 2003
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=> e oxymetazoline
E1            4     OXYMETAZO/BI
E2            2     OXYMETAZOCINE/BI
E3            2 --> OXYMETAZOLINE/BI
E4            1     OXYMETEBAN/BI
E5            1     OXYMETEBANOL/BI
E6        40019     OXYMETH/BI
E7            1     OXYMETHACIL/BI
E8            1     OXYMETHACROLEIN/BI
E9           62     OXYMETHACRYL/BI
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E10         13      OXYMETHACRYLAMIDE/BI
E11         23      OXYMETHACRYLATE/BI
E12         12      OXYMETHACRYLIC/BI

=> s e3
L1           2 OXYMETAZOLINE/BI

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L1   ANSWER 1 OF 2  REGISTRY  COPYRIGHT 2003 ACS on STN
RN   2315-02-8  REGISTRY
CN   Phenol, 3-[(4,5-dihydro-1H-imidazol-2-yl)methyl]-6-(1,1-dimethylethyl)-2,4-
     dimethyl-, monohydrochloride (9CI)  (CA INDEX NAME)
OTHER CA INDEX NAMES:
CN   Phenol, 6-tert-butyl-3-(2-imidazolin-2-ylmethyl)-2,4-dimethyl-,
     hydrochloride (7CI)
CN   Phenol, 6-tert-butyl-3-(2-imidazolin-2-ylmethyl)-2,4-dimethyl-,
     monohydrochloride (8CI)
OTHER NAMES:
CN   2,6-Dimethyl-4-tertiarybutyl-3-hydroxyphenyl)methylimidazoline
     hydrochloride
CN   2-(4-tert-Butyl-2,6-dimethyl-3-hydroxybenzyl)-2-imidazolinium chloride
CN   4-Way Nasal 12 Hour Spray
CN   4-Way Nasal Spray
CN   6-tert-Butyl-3-(2-imidazolin-2-ylmethyl)-2,4-dimethylphenol hydrochloride
CN   Afrazine
CN   Afrin
CN   Afrin hydrochloride
CN   Allerest 12 Hour Nasal Spray
CN   Dristan Long-Lasting Nasal Mist
CN   Duration
CN   Duration 12 Hour Nasal Spray
CN   H 990
CN   Iliadin
CN   Nafrine
CN   Nasivin
CN   Neo-Synephrine 12 Hour
CN   Neo-Synephrine 12 Hour NTZ
CN   Nostrilla
CN   Ocuclear
CN   Oxilin
CN   Oxymetazoline chloride
CN   Oxymetazoline hydrochloride
CN   Sch 9384
MF   C16 H24 N2 O . Cl H
CI   COM
LC   STN Files:   ADISNEWS, ANABSTR, BEILSTEIN*, BIOBUSINESS, BIOSIS,
       BIOTECHNO, CA, CAOLD, CAPLUS, CHEMCATS, CHEMLIST, CIN, CSCHEM, DIOGENES,
       EMBASE, HSDB*, IFICDB, IFIPAT, IFIUDB, IPA, MRCK*, MSDS-OHS,
       PHARMASEARCH, PROMT, RTECS*, TOXCENTER, USAN, USPAT2, USPATFULL
         (*File contains numerically searchable property data)
     Other Sources:   EINECS**
         (**Enter CHEMLIST File for up-to-date regulatory information)
CRN  (1491-59-4)
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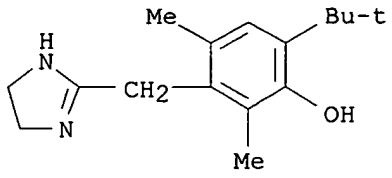

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133 REFERENCES IN FILE CA (1937 TO DATE)
133 REFERENCES IN FILE CAPLUS (1937 TO DATE)
4 REFERENCES IN FILE CAOLD (PRIOR TO 1967)

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=> file caplus
COST IN U.S. DOLLARS                                    SINCE FILE      TOTAL
                                                           ENTRY    SESSION
FULL ESTIMATED COST                                         6.30       6.51

FILE 'CAPLUS' ENTERED AT 12:47:39 ON 17 SEP 2003
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FILE COVERS 1907 - 17 Sep 2003  VOL 139 ISS 12
FILE LAST UPDATED: 16 Sep 2003  (20030916/ED)

  This file contains CAS Registry Numbers for easy and accurate
  substance identification.


=> e nasal
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E2            1     NASAKIRALI/BI
E3        14248 --> NASAL/BI
E4            1     NASALCROM/BI
E5            3     NASALE/BI
E6            1     NASALER/BI
E7            1     NASALF6/BI
E8            3     NASALFLU/BI
E9            2     NASALICYLATE/BI
E10           1     NASALIDE/BI
E11          49     NASALIS/BI
E12           1     NASALIZATION/BI

=> s e3
L2        14248 NASAL/BI
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L3          744 L1

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L4           84 L3 AND L2

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E9            1     ANTIIFUNGICIDE/BI
E10          19     ANTIIG/BI
E11           2     ANTIIGA/BI
E12           1     ANTIIGD/BI

=> e antiinflammatory
E1            2     ANTIINFLAMMATORS/BI
E2            2     ANTIINFLAMMATORV/BI
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L6           11 L3 AND L5

=> d l6 1-11

L6   ANSWER 1 OF 11  CAPLUS  COPYRIGHT 2003 ACS on STN
AN   2003:396455  CAPLUS
DN   138:390953
TI   Arthroscopic irrigation solution for peripheral vasoconstriction and
     inhibition of pain and inflammation
IN   Demopulos, Gregory A.; Palmer, Pamela Pierce; Herz, Jeffery M.
PA   Omeros Corporation, USA
SO   U.S. Pat. Appl. Publ., 39 pp., Cont.-in-part of U.S. Ser. No. 839,633.
     CODEN: USXXCO
DT   Patent
LA   English
FAN.CNT 11
     PATENT NO.         KIND  DATE           APPLICATION NO.  DATE
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PI   US 2003096807      A1    20030522       US 2002-138192   20020501
     WO 2000023066      A2    20000427       WO 1999-US24672  19991020
         W:  AE, AL, AM, AT, AU, AZ, BA, BB, BG, BR, BY, CA, CH, CN, CR, CU,
             CZ, DE, DK, DM, EE, ES, FI, GB, GD, GE, GH, GM, HR, HU, ID, IL,
             IN, IS, JP, KE, KG, KP, KR, KZ, LC, LK, LR, LS, LT, LU, LV, MA,
             MD, MG, MK, MN, MW, MX, NO, NZ, PL, PT, RO, RU, SD, SE, SG, SI,
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RW: GH, GM, KE, LS, MW, SD, SL, SZ, TZ, UG, ZW, AT, BE, CH, CY, DE, DK, ES, FI, FR, GB, GR, IE, IT, LU, MC, NL, PT, SE, BF, BJ, CF, CG, CI, CM, GA, GN, GW, ML, MR, NE, SN, TD, TG

	US 2002028798	A1	20020307	US 2001-839633	20010420
PRAI	US 1998-105029P	P	19981020		
	WO 1999-US24672	A2	19991020		
	US 2001-839633	A2	20010420		
	US 1994-353775	B2	19941212		
	WO 1995-US16028	A2	19951212		
	US 1996-670699	A2	19960626		
	US 1998-72913	A2	19980504		
	US 1998-105026P	P	19981020		
	US 1998-105044P	P	19981020		
	US 1998-105166P	P	19981021		
	US 1998-107256P	P	19981105		
	WO 1999-US24557	A2	19991020		
	WO 1999-US24558	A2	19991020		
	WO 1999-US24625	A2	19991020		
	WO 1999-US26330	A2	19991105		

L6 ANSWER 2 OF 11 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2003 ACS on STN
AN 2002:392134 CAPLUS
DN 136:391028
TI Aerosolized anti-infectives, anti-inflammatories, and decongestants for the treatment of sinusitis
IN Osbakken, Robert S.; Hale, Mary Anne; Leivo, Frederick T.; Munk, James D.
PA USA
SO U.S. Pat. Appl. Publ., 20 pp., Cont.-in-part of U.S. Ser. No. 577,623.
CODEN: USXXCO
DT Patent
LA English
FAN.CNT 2

	PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.	DATE
PI	US 2002061281	A1	20020523	US 2001-942959	20010831
	US 6576224	B1	20030610	US 2000-577623	20000525
	WO 2001002024	A1	20010111	WO 2000-US18410	20000705
	WO 2001002024	C2	20020906		

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	WO 2003020219	A2	20030313	WO 2002-US27868	20020828

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PRAI	US 1999-142618P	P	19990706		

	US 1999-142620P	P	19990706
	US 1999-142621P	P	19990706
	US 1999-142622P	P	19990706
	US 1999-142624P	P	19990706
	US 1999-142741P	P	19990706
	US 1999-142881P	P	19990706
	US 2000-193507P	P	20000403
	US 2000-193508P	P	20000403
	US 2000-193509P	P	20000403
	US 2000-193510P	P	20000403
	US 2000-194078P	P	20000403
	US 2000-577623	A2	20000525
	WO 2000-US18410	A2	20000705
	US 2001-942959	A2	20010831

L6 ANSWER 3 OF 11 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2003 ACS on STN
AN 2002:368310 CAPLUS
DN 136:363866
TI Serotonergic compositions and methods for treatment of mild cognitive impairment
IN Wurtman, Richard J.; Lee, Robert K. K.
PA Massachusetts Institute of Technology, USA
SO PCT Int. Appl., 34 pp.
CODEN: PIXXD2
DT Patent
LA English
FAN.CNT 2

	PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.	DATE
PI	WO 2002038142	A2	20020516	WO 2001-US43016	20011108
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	AU 2002030423	A5	20020521	AU 2002-30423	20011108
	US 2002173511	A1	20021121	US 2001-986469	20011108
	US 2002173549	A1	20021121	US 2001-986470	20011108
PRAI	US 2000-246615P	P	20001108		
	WO 2001-US43016	W	20011108		

L6 ANSWER 4 OF 11 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2003 ACS on STN
AN 2002:172487 CAPLUS
DN 136:221745
TI Irrigation solution and method for inhibition of pain and inflammation
IN Demopulos, Gregory A.; Pierce-Palmer, Pamela; Herz, Jeffrey M.
PA Omeros Medical Systems, USA
SO U.S. Pat. Appl. Publ., 58 pp., Cont.-in-part of Appl. No. PCT/US99/24625.
CODEN: USXXCO
DT Patent
LA English
FAN.CNT 11

	PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.	DATE
PI	US 2002028798	A1	20020307	US 2001-839633	20010420
	WO 9619233	A2	19960627	WO 1995-US16028	19951212
	WO 9619233	A3	19960919		

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US 5820583 A 19981013 US 1996-670699 19960626

US 6261279 B1 20010717 US 1998-72913 19980504

WO 2000023061 A2 20000427 WO 1999-US24557 19991020

WO 2000023061 A3 20001116

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WO 2000023062 A2 20000427 WO 1999-US24558 19991020

WO 2000023062 A3 20000727

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WO 2000023066 A2 20000427 WO 1999-US24672 19991020

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AU 2000011277 A5 20000508 AU 2000-11277 19991020

EP 1261334 A1 20021204 EP 1999-955097 19991020

R: AT, BE, CH, DE, DK, ES, FR, GB, GR, IT, LI, LU, NL, SE, MC, PT, IE, FI, CY

WO 2000025745 A2 20000511 WO 1999-US26330 19991105

WO 2000025745 A3 20000824

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US 2003087962 A1 20030508 US 2002-138193 20020501

US 2003096807 A1 20030522 US 2002-138192 20020501

PRAI US 1994-353775 B2 19941212

WO 1995-US16028 A2 19951212

US 1996-670699 A2 19960626

US 1998-72913 A2 19980504

US 1998-105026P	P	19981020
US 1998-105029P	P	19981020
US 1998-105044P	P	19981020
US 1998-105166P	P	19981021
US 1998-107256P	P	19981105
WO 1999-US24557	A2	19991020
WO 1999-US24558	A2	19991020
WO 1999-US24625	A2	19991020
WO 1999-US24672	A2	19991020
WO 1999-US26330	A2	19991105
US 2001-839633	A2	20010420

L6 ANSWER 5 OF 11 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2003 ACS on STN
AN 2001:851784 CAPLUS
DN 135:376791
TI Composition containing analgesic and anti-inflammatory agents and nutraceutical for treating conditions caused by immune responses
IN Gelber, Daniel; Kleinberger, Richard
PA USA
SO U.S. Pat. Appl. Publ., 16 pp.
CODEN: USXXCO
DT Patent
LA English
FAN.CNT 1

	PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.	DATE
PI	US 2001044410	A1	20011122	US 2001-754125	20010105
	US 2001044411	A1	20011122	US 2001-754347	20010105
	US 2001043959	A1	20011122	US 2001-754348	20010105
	US 2002004078	A1	20020110	US 2001-754205	20010105
	US 2002006445	A1	20020117	US 2001-754204	20010105
	US 2002034555	A1	20020321	US 2001-754124	20010105
	US 2002128273	A1	20020912	US 2001-754349	20010105
	US 6576267	B2	20030610		
PRAI	US 2000-184351P	P	20000223		

L6 ANSWER 6 OF 11 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2003 ACS on STN
AN 2001:382661 CAPLUS
DN 136:144864
TI Inhibition of synovial plasma extravasation by preemptive administration of an **antiinflammatory** irrigation solution in the rat knee
AU Grond, Stefan; Demopulos, Gregory; Herz, Jeffrey; Palmer, Pamela Pierce
CS Department of Anesthesia, University of California, San Francisco, CA, 94143-0464, USA
SO Anesthesia & Analgesia (Baltimore, MD, United States) (2001), 92(5), 1301-1306
CODEN: AACRAT; ISSN: 0003-2999
PB Lippincott Williams & Wilkins
DT Journal
LA English
RE.CNT 37 THERE ARE 37 CITED REFERENCES AVAILABLE FOR THIS RECORD
ALL CITATIONS AVAILABLE IN THE RE FORMAT

L6 ANSWER 7 OF 11 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2003 ACS on STN
AN 2000:277844 CAPLUS
DN 132:298848
TI Irrigation solution and method for inhibition of pain and inflammation
IN Demopulos, Gregory A.; Palmer, Pamela P.; Herz, Jeffrey M.
PA Omeros Medical Systems, Inc., USA
SO PCT Int. Appl., 114 pp.
CODEN: PIXXD2
DT Patent

LA English
FAN.CNT 11

	PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.	DATE
PI	WO 2000023066	A2	20000427	WO 1999-US24672	19991020
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	AU 2000013192	A5	20000508	AU 2000-13192	19991020
	EP 1227807	A2	20020807	EP 1999-956629	19991020
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	US 2003087962	A1	20030508	US 2002-138193	20020501
	US 2003096807	A1	20030522	US 2002-138192	20020501
PRAI	US 1998-105029P	P	19981020		
	US 1994-353775	B2	19941212		
	WO 1995-US16028	A2	19951212		
	US 1996-670699	A2	19960626		
	US 1998-72913	A2	19980504		
	US 1998-105026P	P	19981020		
	US 1998-105044P	P	19981020		
	US 1998-105166P	P	19981021		
	US 1998-107256P	P	19981105		
	WO 1999-US24557	A2	19991020		
	WO 1999-US24558	A2	19991020		
	WO 1999-US24625	A2	19991020		
	WO 1999-US24672	W	19991020		
	WO 1999-US26330	A2	19991105		
	US 2001-839633	A2	20010420		

L6 ANSWER 8 OF 11 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2003 ACS on STN
AN 1998:719296 CAPLUS
DN 129:347313
TI Topical nasal **antiinflammatory** compositions
IN Segal, Catherine A.
PA Warner-Lambert Co., USA
SO PCT Int. Appl., 13 pp.
CODEN: PIXXD2
DT Patent
LA English
FAN.CNT 1

	PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.	DATE
PI	WO 9848839	A1	19981105	WO 1998-US6483	19980402
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	RW: GH, GM, KE, LS, MW, SD, SZ, UG, ZW, AT, BE, CH, CY, DE, DK, ES, FI, FR, GB, GR, IE, IT, LU, MC, NL, PT, SE, BF, BJ, CF, CG, CI, CM, GA, GN, ML, MR, NE, SN, TD, TG				
	AU 9868780	A1	19981124	AU 1998-68780	19980402
	EP 979105	A1	20000216	EP 1998-914420	19980402
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	BR 9809022	A	20000801	BR 1998-9022	19980402
	JP 2001524108	T2	20011127	JP 1998-546998	19980402
PRAI	US 1997-44306P	P	19970430		
	WO 1998-US6483	W	19980402		

RE.CNT 10 THERE ARE 10 CITED REFERENCES AVAILABLE FOR THIS RECORD
ALL CITATIONS AVAILABLE IN THE RE FORMAT

L6 ANSWER 9 OF 11 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2003 ACS on STN
AN 1993:641368 CAPLUS
DN 119:241368
TI Combined antiviral and **antiinflammatory** treatment of common colds
IN Gwaltney, Jack M., Jr.
PA University of Virginia, USA; Center for Innovative Technology
SO U.S., 13pp. Cont.-in-part of U.S. Ser. No. 764,004, abandoned.
CODEN: USXXAM
DT Patent
LA English
FAN.CNT 3

	PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.	DATE
PI	US 5240694	A	19930831	US 1991-794520	19911119
	WO 9309764	A1	19930527	WO 1992-US10170	19921118
	W: CA, JP				
	RW: AT, BE, CH, DE, DK, ES, FR, GB, GR, IE, IT, LU, MC, NL, SE				
	EP 661967	A1	19950712	EP 1993-900648	19921118
	R: AT, BE, CH, DE, DK, ES, FR, GB, IT, LI, NL, SE				
	AT 183640	E	19990915	AT 1993-900648	19921118
	ES 2137981	T3	20000101	ES 1993-900648	19921118
	US 5422097	A	19950606	US 1993-112588	19930826
	US 5492689	A	19960220	US 1994-288214	19940809
PRAI	US 1991-764004	B2	19910923		
	US 1991-794520	A	19911119		
	US 1992-823891	A	19920122		
	WO 1992-US10170	W	19921118		
	US 1993-112588	A2	19930826		

L6 ANSWER 10 OF 11 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2003 ACS on STN
AN 1993:508974 CAPLUS
DN 119:108974
TI Combined antiviral anti-inflammatory treatment of common colds
IN Gwaltney, Jack M., Jr.
PA Center for Innovative Technology, USA
SO PCT Int. Appl., 45 pp.
CODEN: PIXXD2
DT Patent
LA English
FAN.CNT 3

	PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.	DATE
PI	WO 9309764	A1	19930527	WO 1992-US10170	19921118
	W: CA, JP				
	RW: AT, BE, CH, DE, DK, ES, FR, GB, GR, IE, IT, LU, MC, NL, SE				
	US 5240694	A	19930831	US 1991-794520	19911119
	EP 661967	A1	19950712	EP 1993-900648	19921118
	R: AT, BE, CH, DE, DK, ES, FR, GB, IT, LI, NL, SE				
	ES 2137981	T3	20000101	ES 1993-900648	19921118
PRAI	US 1991-794520	A	19911119		
	US 1992-823891	A	19920122		
	US 1991-764004	B2	19910923		
	WO 1992-US10170	W	19921118		

L6 ANSWER 11 OF 11 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2003 ACS on STN
AN 1993:503369 CAPLUS
DN 119:103369
TI Pharmaceutical compositions for ophthalmic use comprising a nonsteroidal anti-inflammatory and a decongestant drug
IN Stroppolo, Federico; Bonadeo, Daniele; Vigano, Luigi; Gazzaniga, Annibale
PA Zambon Group S.p.A., Italy
SO Eur. Pat. Appl., 8 pp.
CODEN: EPXXDW
DT Patent
LA English
FAN.CNT 1

	PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.	DATE
PI	EP 550921	A1	19930714	EP 1992-203632	19921125
	EP 550921	B1	19990317		
	R: AT, BE, CH, DE, DK, ES, FR, GB, GR, IE, IT, LI, LU, NL, PT, SE				
	AT 177633	E	19990415	AT 1992-203632	19921125
	ES 2131517	T3	19990801	ES 1992-203632	19921125
	US 5459157	A	19951017	US 1994-210743	19940321
PRAI	IT 1991-MI3170		19911127		
	US 1992-981843		19921125		

=> d 16 11 all

L6 ANSWER 11 OF 11 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2003 ACS on STN
AN 1993:503369 CAPLUS
DN 119:103369
TI Pharmaceutical compositions for ophthalmic use comprising a nonsteroidal anti-inflammatory and a decongestant drug
IN Stroppolo, Federico; Bonadeo, Daniele; Vigano, Luigi; Gazzaniga, Annibale
PA Zambon Group S.p.A., Italy
SO Eur. Pat. Appl., 8 pp.
CODEN: EPXXDW
DT Patent
LA English
IC ICM A61K031-415
ICI A61K031-415, A61K031-19; A61K031-415, A61K031-405; A61K031-415, A61K031-38; A61K031-415, A61K031-40
CC 63-6 (Pharmaceuticals)
FAN.CNT 1

	PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.	DATE
PI	EP 550921	A1	19930714	EP 1992-203632	19921125
	EP 550921	B1	19990317		
	R: AT, BE, CH, DE, DK, ES, FR, GB, GR, IE, IT, LI, LU, NL, PT, SE				
	AT 177633	E	19990415	AT 1992-203632	19921125
	ES 2131517	T3	19990801	ES 1992-203632	19921125
	US 5459157	A	19951017	US 1994-210743	19940321
PRAI	IT 1991-MI3170		19911127		
	US 1992-981843		19921125		

AB Ophthalmic pharmaceuticals comprising a nonsteroidal anti-inflammatory drug having a carboxylic group and a decongestant mixt. with a Polysorbate and a Poloxamer are disclosed. A collyrium contained Na diclofenac 5.00, tramazoline.cntdot.HCl.cntdot.H2O 3.16, Polysorbate 20 150.00, Poloxamer 407 450.00, KH2PO4 4.50, Na2HPO4.cntdot.12H2O 35.00, Na2EDTA 5.00, benzalkonium chloride 0.50, thimerosal 1.00, NaCl 7.50 mg, and water to 5 mL.

ST ophthalmic pharmaceutical **antiinflammatory** agent decongestant; diclofenac tramazoline collyrium

IT Inflammation inhibitors

(nonsteroidal, ophthalmic compns. contg. decongestants and)
IT Decongestants
(ophthalmic compns. contg. inflammation inhibitors and)
IT Pharmaceutical dosage forms
(ophthalmic, inflammation inhibitors and decongestants in)
IT Pharmaceutical dosage forms
(solns., ophthalmic, inflammation inhibitors and decongestants in)
IT 53-86-1, Indometacin 5104-49-4, Flurbiprofen 15307-79-6, Sodium diclofenac 15307-86-5, Diclofenac 40828-46-4, Suprofen 74103-06-3, Ketorolac
RL: BIOL (Biological study)
(ophthalmic compns. contg. decongestants and)
IT 84-22-0, Tetrahydrozoline 522-48-5, Tetrahydrozoline hydrochloride 526-36-3, Xylometazoline 835-31-4, Naphazoline 1082-57-1, Tramazoline **1491-59-4**, Oxymetazoline 3715-90-0, Tramazoline hydrochloride 4846-91-7 24243-97-8, Tymazoline 40507-78-6, Indanazoline 66711-21-5, Apraclonidine
RL: BIOL (Biological study)
(ophthalmic compns. contg. inflammation inhibitors and)
IT 9005-64-5 9005-65-6 106392-12-5
RL: BIOL (Biological study)
(ophthalmic compns. contg. inflammation inhibitors and decongestants and)

=> d 16 10 all

L6 ANSWER 10 OF 11 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2003 ACS on STN
AN 1993:508974 CAPLUS
DN 119:108974
TI Combined antiviral anti-inflammatory treatment of common colds
IN Gwaltney, Jack M., Jr.
PA Center for Innovative Technology, USA
SO PCT Int. Appl., 45 pp.
CODEN: PIXXD2
DT Patent
LA English
IC ICM A61K009-14
ICS A61K009-20; A61K009-48; A61M005-14
CC 1-5 (Pharmacology)
Section cross-reference(s): 63
FAN.CNT 3

	PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.	DATE
PI	WO 9309764	A1	19930527	WO 1992-US10170	19921118
	W: CA, JP				
	RW: AT, BE, CH, DE, DK, ES, FR, GB, GR, IE, IT, LU, MC, NL, SE				
	US 5240694	A	19930831	US 1991-794520	19911119
	EP 661967	A1	19950712	EP 1993-900648	19921118
	R: AT, BE, CH, DE, DK, ES, FR, GB, IT, LI, NL, SE				
	ES 2137981	T3	20000101	ES 1993-900648	19921118
PRAI	US 1991-794520	A	19911119		
	US 1992-823891	A	19920122		
	US 1991-764004	B2	19910923		
	WO 1992-US10170	W	19921118		

AB Common cold and related disorders such as influenza are best treated by a combination of antiviral and anti-inflammatory agents. Volunteers were intranasally administered Hank's strain of rhinovirus then given interferon .alpha.-2 3,000,000 units 3 times/ day and ipratropium 80 .mu.g 3 times/day by intranasal administration and naproxen orally in a 500 mg loading dose followed thereafter by 250 mg 3 times/day. The administration of medications were started 24 h after virus inoculation

and continued for a total of 4 days. This combined therapy resulted in reduced viral replication and inhibition of natural history of the infectious process as judged by viral titers, duration of virus shedding symptom scores and mucus wts.

ST antiviral **antiinflammatory** combination therapy cold; influenza antiviral **antiinflammatory** combination therapy; interferon ipratropium naproxen rhinovirus

IT Antibodies
RL: BIOL (Biological study)
(ICAM-1, and anti-inflammatory agents, for combined treatment of cold-related disorders)

IT Virucides and Virustats
Interferons
RL: BIOL (Biological study)
(and anti-inflammatory agents, for combined treatment of cold-related disorders)

IT Antihistaminics
Cholinergic antagonists
Inflammation inhibitors
Opioids
RL: BIOL (Biological study)
(and antiviral agents, for combined treatment of cold-related disorders)

IT Leukotrienes
RL: BIOL (Biological study)
(inhibitor of, antiviral agents and, for combined treatment of cold-related disorders)

IT Common cold
Influenza
(treatment of, with combined anti-inflammatory and antiviral agents)

IT Receptors
RL: BIOL (Biological study)
(viral, antibody to, and anti-inflammatory agents, for combined treatment of cold-related disorders)

IT Virus, animal
(adeno-, infection with, treatment of, with combined anti-inflammatory and antiviral agents)

IT Virus, animal
(corona-, infection with, treatment of, with combined anti-inflammatory and antiviral agents)

IT Ear
(disease, otitis, treatment of, with combined anti-inflammatory and antiviral agents)

IT Sinus
(disease, sinusitis, treatment of, with combined anti-inflammatory and antiviral agents)

IT Virus, animal
(entero-, infection with, treatment of, with combined anti-inflammatory and antiviral agents)

IT Virus, animal
(influenza, infection with, treatment of, with combined anti-inflammatory and antiviral agents)

IT Kinins (animal hormones)
Prostaglandins
RL: BIOL (Biological study)
(inhibitors, and antiviral agents, for combined treatment of cold-related disorders)

IT Lymphokines and Cytokines
RL: BIOL (Biological study)
(interleukins, blockers of, antiviral agents and, for combined treatment of cold-related disorders)

IT Lung, disease

(obstructive, chronic, treatment of, with combined anti-inflammatory and antiviral agents)
IT Virus, animal
(parainfluenza, infection with, treatment of, with combined anti-inflammatory and antiviral agents)
IT Virus, animal
(respiratory syncytial, infection with, treatment of, with combined anti-inflammatory and antiviral agents)
IT Virus, animal
(rhino-, infection with, treatment of, with combined anti-inflammatory and antiviral agents)
IT Adrenergic agonists
(.alpha.-, and antiviral agents, for combined treatment of cold-related disorders)
IT Interferons
RL: BIOL (Biological study)
(.alpha.2, and anti-inflammatory agents, for combined treatment of cold-related disorders)
IT 51-17-2D, Benzoimidazole, derivs. 119-65-3D, Isoquinoline, derivs. 487-16-1, Isatin thiosemicarbazone 768-94-5, Amantadine 6990-06-3, Fusidic acid 13392-28-4, Rimantadine 14698-29-4, Oxolinic acid 23620-37-3 36791-04-5, Ribavirin 38787-32-5 40018-68-6 131689-44-6D, Triazinoindole, derivs. 149352-71-6
RL: BIOL (Biological study)
(and anti-inflammatory agents, for combined treatment of cold-related disorders)
IT 52-88-0, Atropine methonitrate 15687-27-1 22204-53-1, Naproxen 60205-81-4, Ipratropium
RL: BIOL (Biological study)
(and antiviral agents, for combined treatment of cold-related disorders)
IT 58-73-1 59-42-7, Phenylephrine 86-22-6, Brompheniramine 90-82-4, Pseudoephedrine **1491-59-4**, Oxymetazoline 14838-15-4, Phenylpropanolamine 15686-51-8, Clemastine 50679-08-8, Terfenadine
RL: BIOL (Biological study)
(and antiviral and anti-inflammatory agents, for combined treatment of cold-related disorders)
IT 113-92-8 9029-60-1, Lipoxygenase 39391-18-9, Cyclooxygenase
RL: BSU (Biological study, unclassified); BIOL (Biological study)
(inhibitors, and antiviral agents, for combined treatment of cold-related disorders)

=> d l6 8 all

L6 ANSWER 8 OF 11 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2003 ACS on STN
AN 1998:719296 CAPLUS
DN 129:347313
TI Topical nasal **antiinflammatory** compositions
IN Segal, Catherine A.
PA Warner-Lambert Co., USA
SO PCT Int. Appl., 13 pp.
CODEN: PIXXD2
DT Patent
LA English
IC ICM A61K045-06
ICS A61K031-57; A61K031-58; A61K031-135; A61K031-35; A61K031-245; A61K031-09; A61K031-38; A61K031-195; A61K031-47; A61K031-445; A61K031-55; A61K031-44; A61K031-615; A61K031-415
CC 63-6 (Pharmaceuticals)
Section cross-reference(s): 1
FAN.CNT 1

	PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.	DATE
PI	WO 9848839	A1	19981105	WO 1998-US6483	19980402
	W: AL, AU, BA, BB, BG, BR, CA, CN, CZ, EE, GE, GW, HU, ID, IL, IS, JP, KR, LC, LK, LR, LT, LV, MG, MK, MN, MX, NO, NZ, PL, RO, SG, SI, SK, SL, TR, TT, UA, US, UZ, VN, YU, AM, AZ, BY, KG, KZ, MD, RU, TJ, TM				
	RW: GH, GM, KE, LS, MW, SD, SZ, UG, ZW, AT, BE, CH, CY, DE, DK, ES, FI, FR, GB, GR, IE, IT, LU, MC, NL, PT, SE, BF, BJ, CF, CG, CI, CM, GA, GN, ML, MR, NE, SN, TD, TG				
	AU 9868780	A1	19981124	AU 1998-68780	19980402
	EP 979105	A1	20000216	EP 1998-914420	19980402
	R: AT, BE, CH, DE, DK, ES, FR, GB, GR, IT, LI, LU, NL, SE, MC, PT, IE, SI, LT, LV, FI, RO				
	BR 9809022	A	20000801	BR 1998-9022	19980402
	JP 2001524108	T2	20011127	JP 1998-546998	19980402
PRAI	US 1997-44306P	P	19970430		
	WO 1998-US6483	W	19980402		

AB Topically applicable nasal compns. comprise a therapeutically effective amt. of an **antiinflammatory** agent and a at least one agent selected from the group consisting of a vasoconstrictor, a neuramidinase inhibitor, a leukotriene inhibitor, an antihistamine, an antiallergic agent, an anticholinergic agent, an anesthetic and a mucolytic agent. The present compns. are useful as nasal sprays and nose drops for the treatment of nasal and sinus conditions.

ST topical nasal **antiinflammatory**; vasoconstrictor topical nasal **antiinflammatory**; antihistamine topical nasal **antiinflammatory**; antiallergic topical nasal **antiinflammatory**

IT Drug delivery systems
(nasal sprays; topical nasal **antiinflammatory** compns.)

IT Drug delivery systems
(nasal; topical nasal **antiinflammatory** compns.)

IT Drug delivery systems
Drug delivery systems
(solns., nasal; topical nasal **antiinflammatory** compns.)

IT Allergy inhibitors
Anesthetics
Anti-inflammatory agents
Antihistamines
Cholinergic antagonists
Expectorants
Humectants
Vasoconstrictors
(topical nasal **antiinflammatory** compns.)

IT Leukotriene antagonists
Polyoxyalkylenes, biological studies
RL: THU (Therapeutic use); BIOL (Biological study); USES (Uses)
(topical nasal **antiinflammatory** compns.)

IT 9001-67-6, Neuraminidase
RL: BSU (Biological study, unclassified); BIOL (Biological study)
(inhibitors; topical nasal **antiinflammatory** compns.)

IT 50-02-2, Dexamethasone 56-81-5, Glycerin, biological studies 57-55-6, Propylene glycol, biological studies 58-73-1, Diphenhydramine 59-42-7, Phenylephrine 76-25-5, Triamcinolone acetonide 93-14-1, Guaifenesin 94-09-7, Benzocaine 113-92-8 140-65-8, Pramoxine 526-36-3, Xylometazoline 586-60-7, Dyclonine 616-91-1, Acetylcysteine 835-31-4, Naphazoline **1491-59-4**, Oxymetazoline 3964-81-6, Azatadine 5534-09-8, Beclomethasone dipropionate 15826-37-6, Cromolyn sodium 22254-24-6, Ipratropium bromide 25322-68-3, PEG 50679-08-8, Terfenadine 51333-22-3, Budesonide 58581-89-8, Azelastine 60205-81-4, Ipratropium 68844-77-9, Astemizole 69049-73-6, Nedocromil

75970-99-9, Norastemizole 79516-68-0, Levocabastine 80474-14-2, Fluticasone propionate 83799-24-0, Fexofenadine 83881-51-0, Cetirizine 83919-23-7, Mometasone furoate 107753-78-6, Zafirlukast 111406-87-2, Zileuton 139110-80-8, Zanamivir
RL: THU (Therapeutic use); BIOL (Biological study); USES (Uses)
(topical nasal **antiinflammatory** compns.)
RE.CNT 10 THERE ARE 10 CITED REFERENCES AVAILABLE FOR THIS RECORD
RE
(1) Bayer Ag; WO 9709067 A 1997 CAPLUS
(2) Bollinger, F; US 3482015 A 1969
(3) Center For Innovative Technology; WO 9309764 A 1993 CAPLUS
(4) McNeil-Ppc Inc; WO 9701337 A 1997 CAPLUS
(5) McNeil-Ppc Inc; WO 9701341 A 1997 CAPLUS
(6) Sekisui Chem Ind Co Ltd; JP 62153227 A 1987 CAPLUS
(7) Stevenson, N; US 4053628 A 1977 CAPLUS
(8) Sunshine; WO 8504589 A 1985 CAPLUS
(9) The Procter & Gamble Company; WO 9507103 A 1995 CAPLUS
(10) The Procter & Gamble Company; EP 0780127 A 1997 CAPLUS

=> e sinusitis
E1 3 SINUSIODALLY/BI
E2 3 SINUSIT/BI
E3 839 --> SINUSITIS/BI
E4 1 SINUSITUS/BI
E5 1 SINUSLIKE/BI
E6 1 SINUSNERVE/BI
E7 1 SINUSOAURICULAR/BI
E8 1 SINUSOCAROTID/BI
E9 4 SINUSODAL/BI
E10 11 SINUSODIAL/BI
E11 2 SINUSODIALLY/BI
E12 2 SINUSOI/BI

=> s e3
L7 839 SINUSITIS/BI

=> e rhinitis
E1 17 RHINITICS/BI
E2 1 RHINITIDES/BI
E3 3739 --> RHINITIS/BI
E4 1 RHINITISWERE/BI
E5 1 RHINITISY/BI
E6 4 RHINITS/BI
E7 1 RHINITUS/BI
E8 1 RHINIUM/BI
E9 1 RHINIVIRUSES/BI
E10 2 RHINLUCH/BI
E11 1 RHINM5F/BI
E12 1 RHINNIAN/BI

=> s e3
L8 3739 RHINITIS/BI

=> s viral or antiviral or rhino or infuenza
123464 VIRAL
39742 ANTIVIRAL
787 RHINO
4 INFUENZA
L9 151929 VIRAL OR ANTIVIRAL OR RHINO OR INFUENZA

=> s s l3 and l9

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MISSING OPERATOR S L3
The search profile that was entered contains terms or
nested terms that are not separated by a logical operator.

=> s l3 and l9
L10         23 L3 AND L9

=> d l10 1-23

L10  ANSWER 1 OF 23  CAPLUS  COPYRIGHT 2003 ACS on STN
AN   2003:633408  CAPLUS
DN   139:159977
TI   Treatment of colds and cough with a combination of a cyclooxygenase-2
     selective inhibitor and a colds and cough active ingredient, and
     compositions thereof
IN   MacMillan, Stephen P.
PA   Pharmacia Corporation, USA
SO   PCT Int. Appl., 147 pp.
     CODEN: PIXXD2
DT   Patent
LA   English
FAN.CNT 1
     PATENT NO.        KIND  DATE           APPLICATION NO.  DATE
     ---------------   ----  --------       ---------------  --------
PI   WO 2003065988      A2   20030814       WO 2003-US3221   20030204
         W:  AE, AG, AL, AM, AT, AU, AZ, BA, BB, BG, BR, BY, BZ, CA, CH, CN,
             CO, CR, CU, CZ, DE, DK, DM, DZ, EC, EE, ES, FI, GB, GD, GE, GH,
             GM, HR, HU, ID, IL, IN, IS, JP, KE, KG, KP, KR, KZ, LC, LK, LR,
             LS, LT, LU, LV, MA, MD, MG, MK, MN, MW, MX, MZ, NO, NZ, OM, PH,
             PL, PT, RO, RU, SC, SD, SE, SG, SK, SL, TJ, TM, TN, TR, TT, TZ,
             UA, UG, US, UZ, VC, VN, YU, ZA, ZM, ZW, AM, AZ, BY, KG, KZ, MD,
             RU, TJ, TM
         RW: GH, GM, KE, LS, MW, MZ, SD, SL, SZ, TZ, UG, ZM, ZW, AT, BE, BG,
             CH, CY, CZ, DE, DK, EE, ES, FI, FR, GB, GR, HU, IE, IT, LU, MC,
             NL, PT, SE, SI, SK, TR, BF, BJ, CF, CG, CI, CM, GA, GN, GQ, GW,
             ML, MR, NE, SN, TD, TG
PRAI US 2002-354135P   P    20020204

L10  ANSWER 2 OF 23  CAPLUS  COPYRIGHT 2003 ACS on STN
AN   2003:506580  CAPLUS
DN   139:79178
TI   Synthesis of 3H-pyrrolo[2,3-d]pyrimidine derivatives and use as
     phosphodiesterase VII inhibitors and in combination with other agents
IN   Eggenweiler, Hans-Michael; Wolf, Michael
PA   Merck Patent GmbH, Germany
SO   Ger. Offen., 36 pp.
     CODEN: GWXXBX
DT   Patent
LA   German
FAN.CNT 1
     PATENT NO.        KIND  DATE           APPLICATION NO.  DATE
     ---------------   ----  --------       ---------------  --------
PI   DE 10163991        A1   20030703       DE 2001-10163991 20011224
     WO 2003055882      A1   20030710       WO 2002-EP12533  20021108
         W:  AE, AG, AL, AM, AT, AU, AZ, BA, BB, BG, BR, BY, BZ, CA, CH, CN,
             CO, CR, CU, CZ, DE, DK, DM, DZ, EC, EE, ES, FI, GB, GD, GE, GH,
             GM, HR, HU, ID, IL, IN, IS, JP, KE, KG, KP, KR, KZ, LC, LK, LR,
             LS, LT, LU, LV, MA, MD, MG, MK, MN, MW, MX, MZ, NO, NZ, OM, PH,
             PL, PT, RO, RU, SD, SE, SG, SI, SK, SL, TJ, TM, TN, TR, TT, TZ,
             UA, UG, US, UZ, VN, YU, ZA, ZM, ZW, AM, AZ, BY, KG, KZ, MD, RU,
             TJ, TM
         RW: GH, GM, KE, LS, MW, MZ, SD, SL, SZ, TZ, UG, ZM, ZW, AT, BE, BG,
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CH, CY, CZ, DE, DK, EE, ES, FI, FR, GB, GR, IE, IT, LU, MC, NL, PT, SE, SK, TR, BF, BJ, CF, CG, CI, CM, GA, GN, GQ, GW, ML, MR, NE, SN, TD, TG
PRAI DE 2001-10163991 A 20011224
OS MARPAT 139:79178

L10 ANSWER 3 OF 23 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2003 ACS on STN
AN 2003:491224 CAPLUS
DN 139:69162
TI Preparation of quinolinones as prostaglandin E receptor ligands for treatment of pain, fever, inflammation, and other prostanoid receptor mediated disorders
IN Dube, Daniel; Deschenes, Denis; Fortin, Rejean; Girard, Yves
PA Merck Frosst Canada & Co., Can.
SO PCT Int. Appl., 75 pp.
CODEN: PIXXD2
DT Patent
LA English
FAN.CNT 1

PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.	DATE
PI WO 2003051878	A1	20030626	WO 2002-CA1914	20021211

W: AE, AG, AL, AM, AT, AU, AZ, BA, BB, BG, BR, BY, BZ, CA, CH, CN, CO, CR, CU, CZ, DE, DK, DM, DZ, EC, EE, ES, FI, GB, GD, GE, GH, GM, HR, HU, ID, IL, IN, IS, JP, KE, KG, KR, KZ, LC, LK, LR, LS, LT, LU, LV, MA, MD, MG, MK, MN, MW, MX, MZ, NO, NZ, OM, PH, PL, PT, RO, RU, SC, SD, SE, SG, SK, SL, TJ, TM, TN, TR, TT, TZ, UA, UG, US, UZ, VC, VN, YU, ZA, ZM, ZW, AM, AZ, BY, KG, KZ, MD, RU, TJ, TM
RW: GH, GM, KE, LS, MW, MZ, SD, SL, SZ, TZ, UG, ZM, ZW, AT, BE, BG, CH, CY, CZ, DE, DK, EE, ES, FI, FR, GB, GR, IE, IT, LU, MC, NL, PT, SE, SI, SK, TR, BF, BJ, CF, CG, CI, CM, GA, GN, GQ, GW, ML, MR, NE, SN, TD, TG

PRAI US 2001-340439P P 20011214
OS MARPAT 139:69162
RE.CNT 6 THERE ARE 6 CITED REFERENCES AVAILABLE FOR THIS RECORD
ALL CITATIONS AVAILABLE IN THE RE FORMAT

L10 ANSWER 4 OF 23 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2003 ACS on STN
AN 2003:376641 CAPLUS
DN 138:385438
TI Preparation of pyridazinylmethanoylphenylhydrazonomalonitriles as phosphodiesterase IV inhibitors.
IN Eggenweiler, Hans-Michael; Wolf, Michael; Beier, Norbert; Schelling, Pierre; Ehring, Thomas
PA Merck Patent Gmbh, Germany
SO PCT Int. Appl., 114 pp.
CODEN: PIXXD2
DT Patent
LA English
FAN.CNT 1

PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.	DATE
PI WO 2003039548	A1	20030515	WO 2002-EP11351	20021010

W: AE, AG, AL, AM, AT, AU, AZ, BA, BB, BG, BR, BY, BZ, CA, CH, CN, CO, CR, CU, CZ, DE, DK, DM, DZ, EC, EE, ES, FI, GB, GD, GE, GH, GM, HR, HU, ID, IL, IN, IS, JP, KE, KG, KP, KR, KZ, LC, LK, LR, LS, LT, LU, LV, MA, MD, MG, MK, MN, MW, MX, MZ, NO, NZ, OM, PH, PL, PT, RO, RU, SD, SE, SG, SI, SK, SL, TJ, TM, TN, TR, TT, TZ, UA, UG, US, UZ, VN, YU, ZA, ZM, ZW, AM, AZ, BY, KG, KZ, MD, RU, TJ, TM
RW: GH, GM, KE, LS, MW, MZ, SD, SL, SZ, TZ, UG, ZM, ZW, AT, BE, BG,

CH, CY, CZ, DE, DK, EE, ES, FI, FR, GB, GR, IE, IT, LU, MC, NL, PT, SE, SK, TR, BF, BJ, CF, CG, CI, CM, GA, GN, GQ, GW, ML, MR, NE, SN, TD, TG
PRAI EP 2001-125455 A 20011105
OS MARPAT 138:385438
RE.CNT 4 THERE ARE 4 CITED REFERENCES AVAILABLE FOR THIS RECORD
ALL CITATIONS AVAILABLE IN THE RE FORMAT

L10 ANSWER 5 OF 23 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2003 ACS on STN
AN 2003:356269 CAPLUS
DN 138:348761
TI Type 4 phosphodiesterase inhibitors and therapeutic uses thereof
IN Eggenweiler, Hans-Michael; Wolf, Michael
PA Merck Patent G.m.b.H., Germany
SO PCT Int. Appl., 122 pp.
CODEN: PIXXD2
DT Patent
LA English
FAN.CNT 1

PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.	DATE
PI WO 2003037349	A1	20030508	WO 2002-EP9596	20020828

W: AE, AG, AL, AM, AT, AU, AZ, BA, BB, BG, BR, BY, BZ, CA, CH, CN, CO, CR, CU, CZ, DE, DK, DM, DZ, EC, EE, ES, FI, GB, GD, GE, GH, GM, HR, HU, ID, IL, IN, IS, JP, KE, KG, KP, KR, KZ, LC, LK, LR, LS, LT, LU, LV, MA, MD, MG, MK, MN, MW, MX, MZ, NO, NZ, OM, PH, PL, PT, RO, RU, SD, SE, SG, SI, SK, SL, TJ, TM, TN, TR, TT, TZ, UA, UG, US, UZ, VN, YU, ZA, ZM, ZW, AM, AZ, BY, KG, KZ, MD, RU, TJ, TM
RW: GH, GM, KE, LS, MW, MZ, SD, SL, SZ, TZ, UG, ZM, ZW, AT, BE, BG, CH, CY, CZ, DE, DK, EE, ES, FI, FR, GB, GR, IE, IT, LU, MC, NL, PT, SE, SK, TR, BF, BJ, CF, CG, CI, CM, GA, GN, GQ, GW, ML, MR, NE, SN, TD, TG

PRAI EP 2001-125394 A 20011031
OS MARPAT 138:348761
RE.CNT 14 THERE ARE 14 CITED REFERENCES AVAILABLE FOR THIS RECORD
ALL CITATIONS AVAILABLE IN THE RE FORMAT

L10 ANSWER 6 OF 23 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2003 ACS on STN
AN 2003:308738 CAPLUS
TI Search of antimicrobial activity of selected non-antibiotic drugs
AU Kruszewska, Hanna; Zareba, Tomasz; Tyski, Stefan
CS Department of Antibiotics and Microbiology, Drug Institute, Warsaw, Pol.
SO Acta Poloniae Pharmaceutica (2002), 59(6), 436-439
CODEN: APPHAX; ISSN: 0001-6837
PB Polish Pharmaceutical Society
DT Journal
LA English
RE.CNT 12 THERE ARE 12 CITED REFERENCES AVAILABLE FOR THIS RECORD
ALL CITATIONS AVAILABLE IN THE RE FORMAT

L10 ANSWER 7 OF 23 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2003 ACS on STN
AN 2003:154225 CAPLUS
DN 138:210299
TI Mucoadhesive erodible drug delivery device for controlled administration of pharmaceuticals and other active compounds
IN Moro, Daniel G.; Callahan, Howard; Nowotnik, David P.
PA Access Pharmaceuticals, Inc., USA
SO PCT Int. Appl., 46 pp.
CODEN: PIXXD2
DT Patent
LA English

FAN.CNT 1

	PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.	DATE
PI	WO 2003015748	A2	20030227	WO 2002-US26083	20020816
	W: AE, AG, AL, AM, AT, AU, AZ, BA, BB, BG, BR, BY, BZ, CA, CH, CN, CO, CR, CU, CZ, DE, DK, DM, DZ, EC, EE, ES, FI, GB, GD, GE, GH, GM, HR, HU, ID, IL, IN, IS, JP, KE, KG, KP, KR, KZ, LC, LK, LR, LS, LT, LU, LV, MA, MD, MG, MK, MN, MW, MX, MZ, NO, NZ, OM, PH, PL, PT, RO, RU, SD, SE, SG, SI, SK, SL, TJ, TM, TN, TR, TT, TZ, UA, UG, US, UZ, VC, VN, YU, ZA, ZM, ZW, AM, AZ, BY, KG, KZ, MD, RU, TJ, TM				
	RW: GH, GM, KE, LS, MW, MZ, SD, SL, SZ, TZ, UG, ZM, ZW, AT, BE, BG, CH, CY, CZ, DE, DK, EE, ES, FI, FR, GB, GR, IE, IT, LU, MC, NL, PT, SE, SK, TR, BF, BJ, CF, CG, CI, CM, GA, GN, GQ, GW, ML, MR, NE, SN, TD, TG				
	US 2003044446	A1	20030306	US 2001-931319	20010816
	US 6585997	B2	20030701		
PRAI	US 2001-931319	A	20010816		

L10 ANSWER 8 OF 23 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2003 ACS on STN
AN 2002:964145 CAPLUS
DN 138:19491
TI A method for treating inflammatory diseases by administering a PPAR-.delta. agonist
IN Forrest, Michael J.; Berger, Joel P.; Moller, David E.; Wright, Samuel
PA Merck & Co., Inc., USA
SO PCT Int. Appl., 33 pp.
CODEN: PIXXD2
DT Patent
LA English

FAN.CNT 1

	PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.	DATE
PI	WO 2002100351	A2	20021219	WO 2002-US20974	20020607
	WO 2002100351	A3	20030501		
	W: AE, AG, AL, AM, AT, AU, AZ, BA, BB, BG, BR, BY, BZ, CA, CH, CN, CO, CR, CU, CZ, DE, DK, DM, DZ, EC, EE, ES, FI, GB, GD, GE, GH, GM, HR, HU, ID, IL, IN, IS, JP, KE, KG, KR, KZ, LC, LK, LR, LS, LT, LU, LV, MA, MD, MG, MK, MN, MW, MX, MZ, NO, NZ, OM, PH, PL, PT, RO, RU, SD, SE, SG, SI, SK, SL, TJ, TM, TN, TR, TT, TZ, UA, UG, US, UZ, VN, YU, ZA, ZM, ZW, AM, AZ, BY, KG, KZ, MD, RU, TJ, TM				
	RW: GH, GM, KE, LS, MW, MZ, SD, SL, SZ, TZ, UG, ZM, ZW, AT, BE, CH, CY, DE, DK, ES, FI, FR, GB, GR, IE, IT, LU, MC, NL, PT, SE, TR, BF, BJ, CF, CG, CI, CM, GA, GN, GQ, GW, ML, MR, NE, SN, TD, TG				
PRAI	US 2001-297356P	P	20010611		

L10 ANSWER 9 OF 23 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2003 ACS on STN
AN 2002:594844 CAPLUS
DN 137:140518
TI Preparation of thiazolyl-, oxazolyl-, pyrrolyl-, and imidazolyl- acid amide derivatives as inhibitors of phosphodiesterase IV isozymes
IN Marfat, Anthony; McKechney, Michael William
PA Pfizer Products Inc., USA
SO PCT Int. Appl., 249 pp.
CODEN: PIXXD2
DT Patent
LA English

FAN.CNT 1

	PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.	DATE
PI	WO 2002060898	A1	20020808	WO 2001-IB2728	20011224
	W: AE, AG, AL, AM, AT, AU, AZ, BA, BB, BG, BR, BY, BZ, CA, CH, CN,				

CO, CR, CU, CZ, DE, DK, DM, DZ, EC, EE, ES, FI, GB, GD, GE, GH,
GM, HR, HU, ID, IL, IN, IS, JP, KE, KG, KP, KR, KZ, LC, LK, LR,
LS, LT, LU, LV, MA, MD, MG, MK, MN, MW, MX, MZ, NO, NZ, OM, PH,
PL, PT, RO, RU, SD, SE, SG, SI, SK, SL, TJ, TM, TN, TR, TT, TZ,
UA, UG, US, UZ, VN, YU, ZA, ZW, AM, AZ, BY, KG, KZ, MD, RU, TJ, TM
RW: GH, GM, KE, LS, MW, MZ, SD, SL, SZ, TZ, UG, ZM, ZW, AT, BE, CH,
CY, DE, DK, ES, FI, FR, GB, GR, IE, IT, LU, MC, NL, PT, SE, TR,
BF, BJ, CF, CG, CI, CM, GA, GN, GQ, GW, ML, MR, NE, SN, TD, TG

	US 2002123520	A1	20020905	US 2002-62145	20020131
	US 6559168	B2	20030506		
	US 2003130254	A1	20030710	US 2002-300959	20021120
PRAI	US 2001-265486P	P	20010131		
	US 2002-62145	A3	20020131		

OS MARPAT 137:140518
RE.CNT 8 THERE ARE 8 CITED REFERENCES AVAILABLE FOR THIS RECORD
ALL CITATIONS AVAILABLE IN THE RE FORMAT

L10 ANSWER 10 OF 23 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2003 ACS on STN
AN 2002:594842 CAPLUS
DN 137:154859
TI Preparation of carbamoyl-substituted pyridinyl aryl ether derivatives as inhibitors of phosphodiesterase IV isozymes
IN Chambers, Robert James; Magee, Thomas Victor; Marfat, Anthony
PA Pfizer Products Inc., USA
SO PCT Int. Appl., 285 pp.
CODEN: PIXXD2
DT Patent
LA English
FAN.CNT 1

	PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.	DATE
PI	WO 2002060896	A1	20020808	WO 2001-IB2726	20011224

W: AE, AG, AL, AM, AT, AU, AZ, BA, BB, BG, BR, BY, BZ, CA, CH, CN,
CO, CR, CU, CZ, DE, DK, DM, DZ, EC, EE, ES, FI, GB, GD, GE, GH,
GM, HR, HU, ID, IL, IN, IS, JP, KE, KG, KP, KR, KZ, LC, LK, LR,
LS, LT, LU, LV, MA, MD, MG, MK, MN, MW, MX, MZ, NO, NZ, OM, PH,
PL, PT, RO, RU, SD, SE, SG, SI, SK, SL, TJ, TM, TN, TR, TT, TZ,
UA, UG, US, UZ, VN, YU, ZA, ZW, AM, AZ, BY, KG, KZ, MD, RU, TJ, TM
RW: GH, GM, KE, LS, MW, MZ, SD, SL, SZ, TZ, UG, ZM, ZW, AT, BE, CH,
CY, DE, DK, ES, FI, FR, GB, GR, IE, IT, LU, MC, NL, PT, SE, TR,
BF, BJ, CF, CG, CI, CM, GA, GN, GQ, GW, ML, MR, NE, SN, TD, TG

	US 2003027845	A1	20030206	US 2002-66503	20020131
PRAI	US 2001-265304P	P	20010131		

OS MARPAT 137:154859
RE.CNT 8 THERE ARE 8 CITED REFERENCES AVAILABLE FOR THIS RECORD
ALL CITATIONS AVAILABLE IN THE RE FORMAT

L10 ANSWER 11 OF 23 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2003 ACS on STN
AN 2002:594822 CAPLUS
DN 137:154857
TI Preparation of nicotinamide biaryl derivatives as inhibitors of PDE4 isozymes
IN Chambers, Robert James; Magee, Thomas Victor; Marfat, Anthony
PA Pfizer Products Inc., USA
SO PCT Int. Appl., 224 pp.
CODEN: PIXXD2
DT Patent
LA English
FAN.CNT 1

	PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.	DATE
PI	WO 2002060875	A1	20020808	WO 2001-IB2341	20011206

WO 2002060875 C1 20030731
W: AE, AG, AL, AM, AT, AU, AZ, BA, BB, BG, BR, BY, BZ, CA, CH, CN, CO, CR, CU, CZ, DE, DK, DM, DZ, EC, EE, ES, FI, GB, GD, GE, GH, GM, HR, HU, ID, IL, IN, IS, JP, KE, KG, KP, KR, KZ, LC, LK, LR, LS, LT, LU, LV, MA, MD, MG, MK, MN, MW, MX, MZ, NO, NZ, OM, PH, PL, PT, RO, RU, SD, SE, SG, SI, SK, SL, TJ, TM, TR, TT, TZ, UA, UG, US, UZ, VN, YU, ZA, ZW, AM, AZ, BY, KG, KZ, MD, RU, TJ, TM
RW: GH, GM, KE, LS, MW, MZ, SD, SL, SZ, TZ, UG, ZM, ZW, AT, BE, CH, CY, DE, DK, ES, FI, FR, GB, GR, IE, IT, LU, MC, NL, PT, SE, TR, BF, BJ, CF, CG, CI, CM, GA, GN, GQ, GW, ML, MR, NE, SN, TD, TG
US 2002193612 A1 20021219 US 2002-62813 20020131
PRAI US 2001-265492P P 20010131
OS MARPAT 137:154857
RE.CNT 8 THERE ARE 8 CITED REFERENCES AVAILABLE FOR THIS RECORD
ALL CITATIONS AVAILABLE IN THE RE FORMAT

L10 ANSWER 12 OF 23 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2003 ACS on STN
AN 2002:591707 CAPLUS
DN 137:140509
TI Preparation of nicotinamides and mimetics as inhibitors of phosphodiesterase IV isozymes
IN Chambers, Robert J.; Magee, Thomas V.; Marfat, Anthony
PA Pfizer Products Inc., USA
SO Eur. Pat. Appl., 180 pp.
CODEN: EPXXDW
DT Patent
LA English
FAN.CNT 3

PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.	DATE
PI EP 1229034	A1	20020807	EP 2002-250202	20020111
R: AT, BE, CH, DE, DK, ES, FR, GB, GR, IT, LI, LU, NL, SE, MC, PT, IE, SI, LT, LV, FI, RO, MK, CY, AL, TR				
US 2002111495	A1	20020815	US 2002-62811	20020131
BR 2002000250	A	20021008	BR 2002-250	20020131
PRAI US 2001-265240P	P	20010131		
US 1997-43403P	P	19970404		
US 1998-105120P	P	19981021		

OS MARPAT 137:140509
RE.CNT 6 THERE ARE 6 CITED REFERENCES AVAILABLE FOR THIS RECORD
ALL CITATIONS AVAILABLE IN THE RE FORMAT

L10 ANSWER 13 OF 23 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2003 ACS on STN
AN 2002:392134 CAPLUS
DN 136:391028
TI Aerosolized anti-infectives, anti-inflammatories, and decongestants for the treatment of sinusitis
IN Osbakken, Robert S.; Hale, Mary Anne; Leivo, Frederick T.; Munk, James D.
PA USA
SO U.S. Pat. Appl. Publ., 20 pp., Cont.-in-part of U.S. Ser. No. 577,623.
CODEN: USXXCO
DT Patent
LA English
FAN.CNT 2

PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.	DATE
PI US 2002061281	A1	20020523	US 2001-942959	20010831
US 6576224	B1	20030610	US 2000-577623	20000525
WO 2001002024	A1	20010111	WO 2000-US18410	20000705
WO 2001002024	C2	20020906		
W: AE, AG, AL, AM, AT, AU, AZ, BA, BB, BG, BR, BY, BZ, CA, CH, CN, CR, CU, CZ, DE, DK, DM, DZ, EE, ES, FI, GB, GD, GE, GH, GM, HR,				

HU, ID, IL, IN, IS, JP, KE, KG, KP, KR, KZ, LC, LK, LR, LS, LT,
LU, LV, MA, MD, MG, MK, MN, MW, MX, MZ, NO, NZ, PL, PT, RO, RU,
SD, SE, SG, SI, SK, SL, TJ, TM, TR, TT, TZ, UA, UG, US, UZ, VN,
YU, ZA, ZW, AM, AZ, BY, KG, KZ, MD, RU, TJ, TM
RW: GH, GM, KE, LS, MW, MZ, SD, SL, SZ, TZ, UG, ZW, AT, BE, CH, CY,
DE, DK, ES, FI, FR, GB, GR, IE, IT, LU, MC, NL, PT, SE, BF, BJ,
CF, CG, CI, CM, GA, GN, GW, ML, MR, NE, SN, TD, TG

WO 2003020219 A2 20030313 WO 2002-US27868 20020828
W: AE, AG, AL, AM, AT, AU, AZ, BA, BB, BG, BR, BY, BZ, CA, CH, CN,
CO, CR, CU, CZ, DE, DK, DM, DZ, EC, EE, ES, FI, GB, GD, GE, GH,
GM, HR, HU, ID, IL, IN, IS, JP, KE, KG, KP, KR, KZ, LC, LK, LR,
LS, LT, LU, LV, MA, MD, MG, MK, MN, MW, MX, MZ, NO, NZ, OM, PH,
PL, PT, RO, RU, SD, SE, SG, SI, SK, SL, TJ, TM, TN, TR, TT, TZ,
UA, UG, US, UZ, VC, VN, YU, ZA, ZM, ZW, AM, AZ, BY, KG, KZ, MD,
RU, TJ, TM
RW: GH, GM, KE, LS, MW, MZ, SD, SL, SZ, TZ, UG, ZM, ZW, AT, BE, BG,
CH, CY, CZ, DE, DK, EE, ES, FI, FR, GB, GR, IE, IT, LU, MC, NL,
PT, SE, SK, TR, BF, BJ, CF, CG, CI, CM, GA, GN, GQ, GW, ML, MR,
NE, SN, TD, TG

PRAI US 1999-142618P P 19990706
US 1999-142620P P 19990706
US 1999-142621P P 19990706
US 1999-142622P P 19990706
US 1999-142624P P 19990706
US 1999-142741P P 19990706
US 1999-142881P P 19990706
US 2000-193507P P 20000403
US 2000-193508P P 20000403
US 2000-193509P P 20000403
US 2000-193510P P 20000403
US 2000-194078P P 20000403
US 2000-577623 A2 20000525
WO 2000-US18410 A2 20000705
US 2001-942959 A2 20010831

L10 ANSWER 14 OF 23 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2003 ACS on STN
AN 2002:51986 CAPLUS
DN 136:96046
TI Method and composition for treating mammalian nasal and sinus diseases caused by inflammatory response
IN Katz, Stanley E.; Martin, Alain
PA USA
SO U.S. Pat. Appl. Publ., 12 pp., Cont.-in-part of U. S. Ser. No. 348,698.
CODEN: USXXCO
DT Patent
LA English
FAN.CNT 4

	PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.	DATE
PI	US 2002006961	A1	20020117	US 2001-846722	20010501
	US 6482856	B1	20021119	US 1999-348698	19990707
PRAI	US 1999-312168	B2	19990514		
	US 1999-348698	A2	19990707		
	US 1995-3962P	P	19950919		
	US 1996-709043	A3	19960906		
	US 1998-40679	A1	19980318		

L10 ANSWER 15 OF 23 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2003 ACS on STN
AN 2001:851784 CAPLUS
DN 135:376791
TI Composition containing analgesic and anti-inflammatory agents and nutraceutical for treating conditions caused by immune responses

IN Gelber, Daniel; Kleinberger, Richard
PA USA
SO U.S. Pat. Appl. Publ., 16 pp.
CODEN: USXXCO
DT Patent
LA English
FAN.CNT 1

	PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.	DATE
PI	US 2001044410	A1	20011122	US 2001-754125	20010105
	US 2001044411	A1	20011122	US 2001-754347	20010105
	US 2001043959	A1	20011122	US 2001-754348	20010105
	US 2002004078	A1	20020110	US 2001-754205	20010105
	US 2002006445	A1	20020117	US 2001-754204	20010105
	US 2002034555	A1	20020321	US 2001-754124	20010105
	US 2002128273	A1	20020912	US 2001-754349	20010105
	US 6576267	B2	20030610		
PRAI	US 2000-184351P	P	20000223		

L10 ANSWER 16 OF 23 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2003 ACS on STN
AN 2001:31287 CAPLUS
DN 134:105670
TI Pharmaceutical and cosmetic compositions containing oligosaccharide aldonic acids and their topical use
IN Yu, Ruey J.; Van Scott, Eugene J.
PA USA
SO PCT Int. Appl., 86 pp.
CODEN: PIXXD2
DT Patent
LA English
FAN.CNT 1

	PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.	DATE
PI	WO 2001001932	A2	20010111	WO 2000-US16301	20000628
	WO 2001001932	A3	20010517		
	W: AE, AG, AL, AM, AT, AU, AZ, BA, BB, BG, BR, BY, BZ, CA, CH, CN, CR, CU, CZ, DE, DK, DM, DZ, EE, ES, FI, GB, GD, GE, GH, GM, HR, HU, ID, IL, IN, IS, JP, KE, KG, KP, KR, KZ, LC, LK, LR, LS, LT, LU, LV, MA, MD, MG, MK, MN, MW, MX, MZ, NO, NZ, PL, PT, RO, RU, SD, SE, SG, SI, SK, SL, TJ, TM, TR, TT, TZ, UA, UG, US, UZ, VN, YU, ZA, ZW, AM, AZ, BY, KG, KZ, MD, RU, TJ, TM				
	RW: GH, GM, KE, LS, MW, MZ, SD, SL, SZ, TZ, UG, ZW, AT, BE, CH, CY, DE, DK, ES, FI, FR, GB, GR, IE, IT, LU, MC, NL, PT, SE, BF, BJ, CF, CG, CI, CM, GA, GN, GW, ML, MR, NE, SN, TD, TG				
	US 6335023	B1	20020101	US 2000-487228	20000119
	BR 2000011640	A	20020514	BR 2000-11640	20000628
	EP 1227820	A2	20020807	EP 2000-950220	20000628
	R: AT, BE, CH, DE, DK, ES, FR, GB, GR, IT, LI, LU, NL, SE, MC, PT, IE, SI, LT, LV, FI, RO, MK, CY, AL				
	JP 2003503436	T2	20030128	JP 2001-507430	20000628
	US 2002028227	A1	20020307	US 2001-987023	20011113
PRAI	US 1999-141264P	P	19990630		
	US 2000-487228	A	20000119		
	WO 2000-US16301	W	20000628		
OS	MARPAT 134:105670				

L10 ANSWER 17 OF 23 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2003 ACS on STN
AN 2000:824100 CAPLUS
DN 134:517
TI Method and composition using pyruvate or other antioxidant inflammatory response mediator for treating mammalian nasal and sinus diseases caused by inflammatory response

IN Katz, Stanley E.; Martin, Alain
PA Cellular Sciences, Inc., USA
SO PCT Int. Appl., 47 pp.
CODEN: PIXXD2
DT Patent
LA English
FAN.CNT 4

	PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.	DATE
PI	WO 2000069431	A1	20001123	WO 2000-US10062	20000414
	W: AE, AG, AL, AM, AT, AU, AZ, BA, BB, BG, BR, BY, CA, CH, CN, CR, CU, CZ, DE, DK, DM, DZ, EE, ES, FI, GB, GE, GH, GM, HR, HU, ID, IL, IS, JP, KE, KG, KP, KR, KZ, LC, LK, LR, LS, LT, LU, LV, MA, MD, MG, MK, MN, MW, MX, NO, NZ, PL, PT, RO, RU, SD, SE, SG, SI, SK, SL, TJ, TM, TR, TT, TZ, UA, UG, US, UZ, VN, YU, ZA, ZW, AM, AZ, BY, KG, KZ, MD, RU, TJ, TM				
	RW: GH, GM, KE, LS, MW, SD, SL, SZ, TZ, UG, ZW, AT, BE, CH, CY, DE, DK, ES, FI, FR, GB, GR, IE, IT, LU, MC, NL, PT, SE, BF, BJ, CF, CG, CI, CM, GA, GN, GW, ML, MR, NE, SN, TD, TG				
	EP 1183022	A1	20020306	EP 2000-925997	20000414
	R: AT, BE, CH, DE, DK, ES, FR, GB, GR, IT, LI, LU, NL, SE, MC, PT, IE, SI, LT, LV, FI, RO				
	JP 2002544228	T2	20021224	JP 2000-617890	20000414
PRAI	US 1999-312168	A	19990514		
	WO 2000-US10062	W	20000414		

RE.CNT 2 THERE ARE 2 CITED REFERENCES AVAILABLE FOR THIS RECORD
ALL CITATIONS AVAILABLE IN THE RE FORMAT

L10 ANSWER 18 OF 23 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2003 ACS on STN
AN 2000:259972 CAPLUS
DN 132:293042
TI Encapsulation of sensitive liquid components into a matrix to obtain discrete shelf-stable particles
IN Van Lengerich, Bernhard H.
PA General Mills, Inc., USA
SO PCT Int. Appl., 56 pp.
CODEN: PIXXD2
DT Patent
LA English
FAN.CNT 1

	PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.	DATE
PI	WO 2000021504	A1	20000420	WO 1999-US20905	19991006
	W: AE, AL, AM, AT, AU, AZ, BA, BB, BG, BR, BY, CA, CH, CN, CU, CZ, DE, DK, EE, ES, FI, GB, GD, GE, GH, GM, HR, HU, ID, IL, IN, IS, JP, KE, KG, KP, KR, KZ, LC, LK, LR, LS, LT, LU, LV, MD, MG, MK, MN, MW, MX, NO, NZ, PL, PT, RO, RU, SD, SE, SG, SI, SK, SL, TJ, TM, TR, TT, UA, UG, US, UZ, VN, YU, ZA, ZW, AM, AZ, BY, KG, KZ, MD, RU, TJ, TM				
	RW: GH, GM, KE, LS, MW, SD, SL, SZ, TZ, UG, ZW, AT, BE, CH, CY, DE, DK, ES, FI, FR, GB, GR, IE, IT, LU, MC, NL, PT, SE, BF, BJ, CF, CG, CI, CM, GA, GN, GW, ML, MR, NE, SN, TD, TG				
	CA 2345815	AA	20000420	CA 1999-2345815	19991006
	AU 9963872	A1	20000501	AU 1999-63872	19991006
	EP 1119345	A1	20010801	EP 1999-951433	19991006
	R: AT, BE, CH, DE, DK, ES, FR, GB, GR, IT, LI, LU, NL, SE, MC, PT, IE, SI, LT, LV, FI, RO				
	JP 2002527375	T2	20020827	JP 2000-575480	19991006
	NO 2000004784	A	20000925	NO 2000-4784	20000925
PRAI	US 1998-103700P	P	19981009		
	US 1998-109696P	P	19981124		
	US 1999-233443	A	19990120		

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     US 1998-79060P    P    19980323
     WO 1999-US4267    W    19990323
     WO 1999-US20905   W    19991006
RE.CNT  1      THERE ARE 1 CITED REFERENCES AVAILABLE FOR THIS RECORD
               ALL CITATIONS AVAILABLE IN THE RE FORMAT

L10  ANSWER 19 OF 23  CAPLUS  COPYRIGHT 2003 ACS on STN
AN   1999:506957  CAPLUS
DN   132:30346
TI   The low potential for drug interactions with zanamivir
AU   Daniel, Mick J.; Barnett, Jacqueline M.; Pearson, Bridget A.
CS   Glaxo Wellcome Research and Development, Ware, UK
SO   Clinical Pharmacokinetics (1999), 36(Suppl. 1), 41-50
     CODEN: CPKNDH; ISSN: 0312-5963
PB   Adis International Ltd.
DT   Journal
LA   English
RE.CNT  11     THERE ARE 11 CITED REFERENCES AVAILABLE FOR THIS RECORD
               ALL CITATIONS AVAILABLE IN THE RE FORMAT

L10  ANSWER 20 OF 23  CAPLUS  COPYRIGHT 2003 ACS on STN
AN   1998:293427  CAPLUS
DN   129:8597
TI   Embedding and encapsulation of controlled release particles
IN   Van Lengerich, Bernhard H.
PA   Van Lengerich, Bernhard H., USA
SO   PCT Int. Appl., 63 pp.
     CODEN: PIXXD2
DT   Patent
LA   English
FAN.CNT 1
     PATENT NO.         KIND  DATE          APPLICATION NO.  DATE
     ---------------    ----  --------      ---------------  --------
PI   WO 9818610         A1    19980507      WO 1997-US18984  19971027
         W:  AU, CA, JP, NO, PL, US
         RW: AT, BE, CH, DE, DK, ES, FI, FR, GB, GR, IE, IT, LU, MC, NL, PT, SE
     AU 9749915         A1    19980522      AU 1997-49915    19971027
     AU 744156          B2    20020214
     EP 935523          A1    19990818      EP 1997-912825   19971027
         R:  AT, BE, CH, DE, DK, ES, FR, GB, GR, IT, LI, LU, NL, SE, MC, PT,
             IE, FI
     JP 2002511777      T2    20020416      JP 1998-520558   19971027
     EP 1342548         A1    20030910      EP 2003-10031    19971027
         R:  AT, BE, CH, DE, DK, ES, FR, GB, GR, IT, LI, LU, NL, SE, MC, PT,
             IE, FI
     NO 9902036         A     19990428      NO 1999-2036     19990428
PRAI US 1996-29038P     P     19961028
     US 1997-52717P     P     19970716
     EP 1997-912825     A3    19971027
     WO 1997-US18984    W     19971027
RE.CNT  5      THERE ARE 5 CITED REFERENCES AVAILABLE FOR THIS RECORD
               ALL CITATIONS AVAILABLE IN THE RE FORMAT

L10  ANSWER 21 OF 23  CAPLUS  COPYRIGHT 2003 ACS on STN
AN   1996:628528  CAPLUS
DN   125:265996
TI   Treatment of herpes simplex infections with .beta.-adrenergic antagonists
     or .alpha.-adrenergic agonists
IN   Gebhardt, Bryan M.; Kaufman, Herbert E.
PA   USA
SO   PCT Int. Appl., 37 pp.
     CODEN: PIXXD2
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DT Patent
LA English
FAN.CNT 1

	PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.	DATE
PI	WO 9625163	A1	19960822	WO 1996-US2026	19960214
	W: CA, JP				
	RW: AT, BE, CH, DE, DK, ES, FR, GB, GR, IE, IT, LU, MC, NL, PT, SE				
PRAI	US 1995-388574		19950214		

L10 ANSWER 22 OF 23 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2003 ACS on STN
AN 1993:641368 CAPLUS
DN 119:241368
TI Combined **antiviral** and antiinflammatory treatment of common colds
IN Gwaltney, Jack M., Jr.
PA University of Virginia, USA; Center for Innovative Technology
SO U.S., 13pp. Cont.-in-part of U.S. Ser. No. 764,004, abandoned.
CODEN: USXXAM
DT Patent
LA English
FAN.CNT 3

	PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.	DATE
PI	US 5240694	A	19930831	US 1991-794520	19911119
	WO 9309764	A1	19930527	WO 1992-US10170	19921118
	W: CA, JP				
	RW: AT, BE, CH, DE, DK, ES, FR, GB, GR, IE, IT, LU, MC, NL, SE				
	EP 661967	A1	19950712	EP 1993-900648	19921118
	R: AT, BE, CH, DE, DK, ES, FR, GB, IT, LI, NL, SE				
	AT 183640	E	19990915	AT 1993-900648	19921118
	ES 2137981	T3	20000101	ES 1993-900648	19921118
	US 5422097	A	19950606	US 1993-112588	19930826
	US 5492689	A	19960220	US 1994-288214	19940809
PRAI	US 1991-764004	B2	19910923		
	US 1991-794520	A	19911119		
	US 1992-823891	A	19920122		
	WO 1992-US10170	W	19921118		
	US 1993-112588	A2	19930826		

L10 ANSWER 23 OF 23 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2003 ACS on STN
AN 1993:508974 CAPLUS
DN 119:108974
TI Combined **antiviral** anti-inflammatory treatment of common colds
IN Gwaltney, Jack M., Jr.
PA Center for Innovative Technology, USA
SO PCT Int. Appl., 45 pp.
CODEN: PIXXD2
DT Patent
LA English
FAN.CNT 3

	PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.	DATE
PI	WO 9309764	A1	19930527	WO 1992-US10170	19921118
	W: CA, JP				
	RW: AT, BE, CH, DE, DK, ES, FR, GB, GR, IE, IT, LU, MC, NL, SE				
	US 5240694	A	19930831	US 1991-794520	19911119
	EP 661967	A1	19950712	EP 1993-900648	19921118
	R: AT, BE, CH, DE, DK, ES, FR, GB, IT, LI, NL, SE				
	ES 2137981	T3	20000101	ES 1993-900648	19921118
PRAI	US 1991-794520	A	19911119		
	US 1992-823891	A	19920122		

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     US 1991-764004    B2   19910923
     WO 1992-US10170   W    19921118


=> s l8 and l3
L11         24 L8 AND L3

=> d l11 not l10
L10 IS NOT VALID HERE
For an explanation, enter "HELP DISPLAY".

=> s l11 not l10
L12         16 L11 NOT L10

=> d l12 1-16

L12  ANSWER 1 OF 16  CAPLUS  COPYRIGHT 2003 ACS on STN
AN   2002:900731  CAPLUS
DN   137:363120
TI   Tranexamate for the treatment of nose diseases and for the inhibition of
     side effects due to vasoconstrictors
IN   Sasaki, Yoshihisa
PA   Daiichi Seiyaku Co., Ltd., Japan
SO   Jpn. Kokai Tokkyo Koho, 5 pp.
     CODEN: JKXXAF
DT   Patent
LA   Japanese
FAN.CNT 1
     PATENT NO.        KIND  DATE           APPLICATION NO.  DATE
     ---------------   ----  --------       ---------------  --------
PI   JP 2002338461      A2   20021127       JP 2001-153321   20010523
PRAI JP 2001-153321          20010523

L12  ANSWER 2 OF 16  CAPLUS  COPYRIGHT 2003 ACS on STN
AN   2002:511500  CAPLUS
DN   137:41712
TI   Rhinitis treating medicine
IN   Liu, Wentong
PA   Peop. Rep. China
SO   Faming Zhuanli Shenqing Gongkai Shuomingshu, 4 pp.
     CODEN: CNXXEV
DT   Patent
LA   Chinese
FAN.CNT 1
     PATENT NO.        KIND  DATE           APPLICATION NO.  DATE
     ---------------   ----  --------       ---------------  --------
PI   CN 1322528         A    20011121       CN 2001-116708   20010419
PRAI CN 2001-116708          20010419

L12  ANSWER 3 OF 16  CAPLUS  COPYRIGHT 2003 ACS on STN
AN   2002:117907  CAPLUS
DN   137:277576
TI   Acute Exudative Inflammation and Nasally Exhaled Nitric Oxide Are Two
     Independent Phenomena
AU   Cervin, Anders; Greiff, Lennart; Lindberg, Sven; Andersson, Morgan
CS   School of Biomolecular and Biomedical Sciences, Griffith University,
     Brisbane, Australia
SO   ORL (2002), 64(1), 26-31
     CODEN: ORLJAH; ISSN: 0301-1569
PB   S. Karger AG
DT   Journal
LA   English
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RE.CNT 36 THERE ARE 36 CITED REFERENCES AVAILABLE FOR THIS RECORD
ALL CITATIONS AVAILABLE IN THE RE FORMAT

L12 ANSWER 4 OF 16 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2003 ACS on STN
AN 2000:841875 CAPLUS
DN 134:9371
TI Combination of a modern topical glucocorticosteroid with decongestant nose drops
IN Scheunemann, Ruediger; Bachert, Claus
PA Germany
SO Ger. Offen., 4 pp.
CODEN: GWXXBX
DT Patent
LA German
FAN.CNT 1

PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.	DATE
PI DE 19924525	A1	20001130	DE 1999-19924525	19990528
PRAI DE 1999-19924525		19990528		

RE.CNT 4 THERE ARE 4 CITED REFERENCES AVAILABLE FOR THIS RECORD
ALL CITATIONS AVAILABLE IN THE RE FORMAT

L12 ANSWER 5 OF 16 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2003 ACS on STN
AN 2000:730199 CAPLUS
DN 134:305148
TI Inhibition of nitric oxide synthase by nasal decongestants
AU Westerveld, G. J.; Voss, H. -P.; van der Hee, R. M.; de Haan-Koelewijn, G. J. N.; den Hartog, G. J. M.; Scheeren, R. A.; Bast, A.
CS Dept of Otorhinolaryngology and Head and Neck Surgery, University Hospital Vrije Universiteit, Amsterdam, 1007 MB, Neth.
SO European Respiratory Journal (2000), 16(3), 437-444
CODEN: ERJOEI; ISSN: 0903-1936
PB Munksgaard International Publishers Ltd.
DT Journal
LA English
RE.CNT 48 THERE ARE 48 CITED REFERENCES AVAILABLE FOR THIS RECORD
ALL CITATIONS AVAILABLE IN THE RE FORMAT

L12 ANSWER 6 OF 16 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2003 ACS on STN
AN 1999:750604 CAPLUS
DN 131:331875
TI Adverse effects of benzalkonium chloride on the nasal mucosa: allergic **rhinitis** and **rhinitis** medicamentosa
AU Graf, Peter
CS Department of Otorhinolaryngology, Karolinska Institute, Huddinge University Hospital, Huddinge, Swed.
SO Clinical Therapeutics (1999), 21(10), 1749-1755
CODEN: CLTHDG; ISSN: 0149-2918
PB Excerpta Medica, Inc.
DT Journal
LA English
RE.CNT 22 THERE ARE 22 CITED REFERENCES AVAILABLE FOR THIS RECORD
ALL CITATIONS AVAILABLE IN THE RE FORMAT

L12 ANSWER 7 OF 16 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2003 ACS on STN
AN 1999:571732 CAPLUS
DN 131:175106
TI Herbal based nasal spray for treating nasal congestion
IN Wiersma, Jack G.
PA Nouveau Technologies, Inc., USA
SO U.S., 5 pp.
CODEN: USXXAM

DT Patent
LA English
FAN.CNT 1

PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.	DATE
PI US 5948414	A	19990907	US 1998-47265	19980324
PRAI US 1998-47265		19980324		

RE.CNT 10 THERE ARE 10 CITED REFERENCES AVAILABLE FOR THIS RECORD
ALL CITATIONS AVAILABLE IN THE RE FORMAT

L12 ANSWER 8 OF 16 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2003 ACS on STN
AN 1999:209123 CAPLUS
DN 130:227767
TI Use of combinations comprising non-sedating antihistamines and alpha-adrenergic drugs for the topical treatment of **rhinitis** /conjunctivitis and cold, cold-like and/or flu symptoms
IN Diez Crespo, Maria del Carmen; Mainardi, Roberto; Szelenyi, Istvan; Muckenschnabel, Reinhard
PA ASTA Medica Aktiengesellschaft, Germany
SO Eur. Pat. Appl., 9 pp.
CODEN: EPXXDW
DT Patent
LA English
FAN.CNT 1

PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.	DATE
PI EP 903151	A1	19990324	EP 1997-116494	19970922
R: AT, BE, CH, DE, DK, ES, FR, GB, GR, IT, LI, LU, NL, SE, MC, PT, IE, SI, LT, LV, FI, RO				
CA 2304162	AA	19990401	CA 1998-2304162	19980911
WO 9915203	A1	19990401	WO 1998-EP5795	19980911
W: AU, BR, CA, DE, ES, JP, MX, NO, NZ, PL, RU				
AU 9895400	A1	19990412	AU 1998-95400	19980911
BR 9812361	A	20000919	BR 1998-12361	19980911
DE 19882573	T	20001026	DE 1998-19882573	19980911
JP 2001517639	T2	20011009	JP 2000-512571	19980911
ES 2171356	A1	20020901	ES 2000-20005002	19980911
ZA 9808638	A	19990323	ZA 1998-8638	19980921
MX 200002195	A	20001020	MX 2000-2195	20000302
NO 2000001459	A	20000321	NO 2000-1459	20000321
US 2002037297	A1	20020328	US 2000-737252	20001214
PRAI EP 1997-116494	A	19970922		
WO 1998-EP5795	W	19980911		
US 1998-156443	B1	19980918		

RE.CNT 6 THERE ARE 6 CITED REFERENCES AVAILABLE FOR THIS RECORD
ALL CITATIONS AVAILABLE IN THE RE FORMAT

L12 ANSWER 9 OF 16 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2003 ACS on STN
AN 1998:629374 CAPLUS
DN 130:163132
TI Effects of the nasal decongestant oxymetazoline on human olfactory and intranasal trigeminal function in acute **rhinitis**
AU Hummel, T.; Rothbauer, C.; Pauli, E.; Kobal, G.
CS Department of Otorhinolaryngology, University of Dresden, Fetscherstrasse 74, Dresden, D-01307, Germany
SO European Journal of Clinical Pharmacology (1998), 54(7), 521-528
CODEN: EJCPAS; ISSN: 0031-6970
PB Springer-Verlag
DT Journal
LA English
RE.CNT 35 THERE ARE 35 CITED REFERENCES AVAILABLE FOR THIS RECORD
ALL CITATIONS AVAILABLE IN THE RE FORMAT

L12 ANSWER 10 OF 16 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2003 ACS on STN
AN 1998:25379 CAPLUS
DN 128:66478
TI Nasal drops containing vasoconstrictors and sodium chromoglycate for treatment of **rhinitis**
IN Okudaira, Ichiro; Kakuta, Kenji; Aikawa, Katsuyoshi; Tanaka, Shigeo
PA Taisho Pharmaceutical Co., Ltd., Japan
SO Jpn. Kokai Tokkyo Koho, 5 pp.
CODEN: JKXXAF
DT Patent
LA Japanese
FAN.CNT 1

PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.	DATE
PI JP 10001442	A2	19980106	JP 1996-150519	19960612
PRAI JP 1996-150519		19960612		

L12 ANSWER 11 OF 16 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2003 ACS on STN
AN 1998:8622 CAPLUS
DN 128:66477
TI Nasal drops containing vasoconstrictors and ketotifen fumarate for treatment of **rhinitis**
IN Okudaira, Ichiro; Kadota, Kenji; Aikawa, Katsuyoshi; Tanaka, Shigeo
PA Taisho Pharmaceutical Co., Ltd., Japan
SO Jpn. Kokai Tokkyo Koho, 5 pp.
CODEN: JKXXAF
DT Patent
LA Japanese
FAN.CNT 1

PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.	DATE
PI JP 09328437	A2	19971222	JP 1996-147762	19960611
PRAI JP 1996-147762		19960611		

L12 ANSWER 12 OF 16 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2003 ACS on STN
AN 1997:812193 CAPLUS
DN 128:80034
TI A nasal spray containing an intranasal steroid and an antihistamine
IN Koochaki, Patricia Elaine
PA Procter & Gamble Company, USA
SO PCT Int. Appl., 17 pp.
CODEN: PIXXD2
DT Patent
LA English
FAN.CNT 1

PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.	DATE
PI WO 9746243	A1	19971211	WO 1997-US9518	19970603
W: AU, BR, CA, CN, JP, MX				
RW: AT, BE, CH, DE, DK, ES, FI, FR, GB, GR, IE, IT, LU, MC, NL, PT, SE				
AU 9731537	A1	19980105	AU 1997-31537	19970603
CN 1222852	A	19990714	CN 1997-195225	19970603
BR 9709650	A	19990810	BR 1997-9650	19970603
JP 11511758	T2	19991012	JP 1997-500771	19970603
EP 954318	A1	19991110	EP 1997-926878	19970603
R: AT, BE, CH, DE, DK, ES, FR, GB, GR, IT, LI, LU, NL, SE, PT, IE, FI				
PRAI US 1996-657506		19960604		
WO 1997-US9518		19970603		

L12 ANSWER 13 OF 16 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2003 ACS on STN
AN 1997:377836 CAPLUS

DN 126:347301
TI Pharmaceutical composition for the treatment of **rhinitis**, containing sympathomimetic and pantothenol and/or pantothenic acid
IN Greve, Rainer; Greve, Harald
PA M.C.M. Klosterfrau Vertriebsgesellschaft M.B.H., Germany
SO Eur. Pat. Appl., 5 pp.
CODEN: EPXXDW
DT Patent
LA German
FAN.CNT 1

	PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.	DATE
PI	EP 773022	A2	19970514	EP 1996-117235	19961027
	EP 773022	A3	19990512		
	EP 773022	B1	20020206		
	R: AT, BE, CH, DE, DK, ES, FI, FR, GB, GR, IE, IT, LI, LU, MC, NL, PT, SE				
	DE 19541919	A1	19970515	DE 1995-19541919	19951110
	DE 19541919	C2	19971120		
	DE 19549421	A1	19970515	DE 1995-19549421	19951110
	DE 19549421	C2	19991118		
	AT 212837	E	20020215	AT 1996-117235	19961027
	ES 2171590	T3	20020916	ES 1996-117235	19961027
	JP 09176013	A2	19970708	JP 1996-309966	19961105
	US 5801199	A	19980901	US 1996-745291	19961108
PRAI	DE 1995-19541919	A	19951110		
	DE 1995-19549421	A	19951110		

L12 ANSWER 14 OF 16 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2003 ACS on STN
AN 1997:31547 CAPLUS
DN 126:70099
TI Effect on the nasal mucosa of long-term treatment with oxymetazoline, benzalkonium chloride, and placebo nasal sprays
AU Graf, Peter; Hallen, Hans
CS Department Otorhinolaryngology, Karolinska Institute, Stockholm, Swed.
SO Laryngoscope (1996), 106(5, Pt. 1), 605-609
CODEN: LARYA8; ISSN: 0023-852X
PB American Laryngological, Rhinological and Otological Society, Inc.
DT Journal
LA English

L12 ANSWER 15 OF 16 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2003 ACS on STN
AN 1996:650692 CAPLUS
DN 125:318673
TI Attenuation of allergen-evoked nasal responses by local pretreatment with exogenous neuropeptide Y in atopic patients
AU Lacroix, J. Silvain; Mosimann, Bernard L.
CS Department Otorhinolaryngology, University Hospital, Geneva, CH-1211, Switz.
SO Journal of Allergy and Clinical Immunology (1996), 98(3), 611-616
CODEN: JACIBY; ISSN: 0091-6749
PB Mosby-Year Book
DT Journal
LA English

L12 ANSWER 16 OF 16 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2003 ACS on STN
AN 1973:37834 CAPLUS
DN 78:37834
TI New experimental method for evaluating drugs in the nasal cavity
AU Salem, Harry; Clemente, Emmett
CS Smith, Miller and Patch, Inc., New Brunswick, NJ, USA
SO Archives of Otolaryngology (1972), 96(6), 524-9

CODEN: AROTAA; ISSN: 0003-9977
DT Journal
LA English

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L12 ANSWER 15 OF 16 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2003 ACS on STN
AN 1996:650692 CAPLUS
DN 125:318673
TI Attenuation of allergen-evoked nasal responses by local pretreatment with exogenous neuropeptide Y in atopic patients
AU Lacroix, J. Silvain; Mosimann, Bernard L.
CS Department Otorhinolaryngology, University Hospital, Geneva, CH-1211, Switz.
SO Journal of Allergy and Clinical Immunology (1996), 98(3), 611-616
CODEN: JACIBY; ISSN: 0091-6749
PB Mosby-Year Book
DT Journal
LA English
CC 2-10 (Mammalian Hormones)
AB Nasal obstruction and rhinorrhea present in allergic **rhinitis** are at least partly influenced by neuropeptides released from sensory, parasympathetic, and sympathetic nerves. Neuropeptide Y (NPY) is co-localized with norepinephrine in sympathetic perivascular nerves. NPY is released with norepinephrine on sympathetic nerve stimulation and produces long-lasting vasoconstriction of the nasal vascular bed. In addn. to vasoconstriction, there is evidence to suggest that NPY modulates the release of transmitters originating from parasympathetic and sensory nerves by acting on prejunctional receptors. Putative therapeutic application of NPY in **rhinitis** has been recently suggested because intranasal administration of exogenous NPY in human beings reduces nasal airway resistance and vascular permeability without affecting submucosal gland secretion. The aim of this study was to det. whether intranasal pretreatment with exogenous NPY could influence the functional responses to subsequent allergen challenge. A randomized double-blind, three-way, crossover, placebo-controlled study was performed in 13 patients with allergic **rhinitis**. Pretreatments with NPY (20 nmol), oxymetazoline hydrochloride (20 nmol), or saline soln. (NaCl 0.9%) were administered in one nostril 5 min before nasal challenge with grass pollen allergen (10,000 standardized quality units). The no. of sneezes and the subjective evaluation of nasal itching, obstruction, and rhinorrhea were recorded. Nasal airway resistance was measured by anterior rhinomanometry, and nasal secretions were weighed. Mean arterial pressure and heart rate were recorded by noninvasive methods. The no. of sneezes, nasal itching, and subjective rhinorrhea evoked by the allergen were similar after the three pretreatments. Subjective and objective increases in nasal airway resistance and mucus prodn. induced by the allergen were significantly reduced after NPY pretreatment when compared with saline soln. or oxymetazoline pretreatment. Mean arterial pressure and heart rate were not changed. Local pretreatment with exogenous NPY reduces nasal obstruction and mucus secretion evoked by allergen challenge in allergic patients without modification of local itching and no. of sneezes.
ST allergen neuropeptide oxymetazoline nasal cavity
IT Allergens
RL: ADV (Adverse effect, including toxicity); BIOL (Biological study)
(attenuation of allergen-evoked nasal responses by local pretreatment with exogenous neuropeptide Y in atopic human patients)
IT Nose
(nasal pathway; attenuation of allergen-evoked nasal responses by local pretreatment with exogenous neuropeptide Y in atopic human patients)

IT Peptides, biological studies
RL: BAC (Biological activity or effector, except adverse); BSU (Biological study, unclassified); BIOL (Biological study)
(neuropeptides, attenuation of allergen-evoked nasal responses by local pretreatment with exogenous neuropeptide Y in atopic human patients)

IT **1491-59-4**, Oxymetazoline
RL: BAC (Biological activity or effector, except adverse); BSU (Biological study, unclassified); THU (Therapeutic use); BIOL (Biological study); USES (Uses)
(attenuation of allergen-evoked nasal responses by local pretreatment with exogenous neuropeptide Y in atopic human patients)

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L12 ANSWER 11 OF 16 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2003 ACS on STN
AN 1998:8622 CAPLUS
DN 128:66477
TI Nasal drops containing vasoconstrictors and ketotifen fumarate for treatment of **rhinitis**
IN Okudaira, Ichiro; Kadota, Kenji; Aikawa, Katsuyoshi; Tanaka, Shigeo
PA Taisho Pharmaceutical Co., Ltd., Japan
SO Jpn. Kokai Tokkyo Koho, 5 pp.
CODEN: JKXXAF
DT Patent
LA Japanese
IC ICM A61K045-06
ICS A61K009-08; A61K031-445; A61K031-57; A61K031-58; C07D409-04; A61K045-06; C07D211-70; C07D333-80
CC 63-6 (Pharmaceuticals)
Section cross-reference(s): 1
FAN.CNT 1

PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.	DATE
PI JP 09328437	A2	19971222	JP 1996-147762	19960611
PRAI JP 1996-147762		19960611		

AB The title drops are esp. useful for treatment of nasal congestion. Nasal drops contg. naphazoline-HCl and ketotifen fumarate showed excellent clin. effect in patients with allergic **rhinitis**.
ST nasal drop vasoconstrictor ketotifen treatment **rhinitis**; fumarate ketotifen naphazoline nasal drop
IT Anti-inflammatory agents
Vasoconstrictors
(nasal drops contg. vasoconstrictors and ketotifen fumarate for treatment of **rhinitis**)
IT Nose
(**rhinitis**; nasal drops contg. vasoconstrictors and ketotifen fumarate for treatment of **rhinitis**)
IT Drug delivery systems
Drug delivery systems
(solns., nasal; nasal drops contg. vasoconstrictors and ketotifen fumarate for treatment of **rhinitis**)
IT 550-99-2, Naphazoline hydrochloride 3385-03-3, Flunisolide 34580-14-8, Ketotifen fumarate
RL: BAC (Biological activity or effector, except adverse); BSU (Biological study, unclassified); THU (Therapeutic use); BIOL (Biological study); USES (Uses)
(nasal drops contg. vasoconstrictors and ketotifen fumarate for treatment of **rhinitis**)
IT 50-24-8 522-48-5, Tetrahydrozoline hydrochloride **2315-02-8**, Oxymetazoline hydrochloride 5534-09-8, Beclomethasone dipropionate 80474-14-2, Fluticasone propionate

RL: THU (Therapeutic use); BIOL (Biological study); USES (Uses)
(nasal drops contg. vasoconstrictors and ketotifen fumarate for treatment of **rhinitis**)

=> d l12 9 all

L12 ANSWER 9 OF 16 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2003 ACS on STN
AN 1998:629374 CAPLUS
DN 130:163132
TI Effects of the nasal decongestant oxymetazoline on human olfactory and intranasal trigeminal function in acute **rhinitis**
AU Hummel, T.; Rothbauer, C.; Pauli, E.; Kobal, G.
CS Department of Otorhinolaryngology, University of Dresden, Fetscherstrasse 74, Dresden, D-01307, Germany
SO European Journal of Clinical Pharmacology (1998), 54(7), 521-528
CODEN: EJCPAS; ISSN: 0031-6970
PB Springer-Verlag
DT Journal
LA English
CC 1-12 (Pharmacology)
AB Objective: The placebo-controlled, randomized, double-blind study was performed to investigate dose-related effects of oxymetazoline on olfactory function during the course of the spontaneously occurring cold. Methods: Drug effects were assessed using olfactory/trigeminal event-related potentials (ERPs) and psychophys. measures (intensity ratings, odor discrimination, butanol threshold); nasal vol. was monitored by acoustic rhinometry. The investigation was performed in 36 subjects (mean age 24.6 yr). The subjects were assigned to treatment groups A, B or C (three groups with 12 subjects each; six women and six men per group). All the subjects received placebo on the left side; on the right side, group A subjects received placebo and group B and C subjects received 0.25 mg .cntdot. ml-1 and 0.5 mg .cntdot. ml-1 oxymetazoline, resp. After onset of the **rhinitis** (day 0) measurements were performed on days 2, 4, 6 and 35. Results: Oxymetazoline clearly produced an increase in nasal vol. However, during the 2-h observation period, effects produced by the two dosages were not significantly different. Despite the increase in nasal vol., oxymetazoline produced only an increase of the overall intensity of H2S stimuli; it had no systematic effect on other measures of olfactory or trigeminal function. In addn., after all the subjects had recovered from the cold, oxymetazoline had no significant main effect on olfactory/trigeminally mediated sensations. Conclusions: Oxymetazoline appeared to have neither neg. nor major pos. effects on intranasal chemosensory function. It is hypothesized that oxymetazoline needs to be applied locally to the area of the olfactory cleft to significantly improve olfaction during the course of the common cold.
ST nasal decongestant oxymetazoline intranasal chemosensory function
IT Decongestants
Olfaction
(effects of the nasal decongestant oxymetazoline on human olfactory and intranasal trigeminal function in acute **rhinitis**)
IT Nose
(**rhinitis**; effects of the nasal decongestant oxymetazoline on human olfactory and intranasal trigeminal function in acute **rhinitis**)
IT **1491-59-4**, Oxymetazoline
RL: BAC (Biological activity or effector, except adverse); BSU (Biological study, unclassified); THU (Therapeutic use); BIOL (Biological study); USES (Uses)
(effects of the nasal decongestant oxymetazoline on human olfactory and intranasal trigeminal function in acute **rhinitis**)

RE.CNT 35 THERE ARE 35 CITED REFERENCES AVAILABLE FOR THIS RECORD
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=> d l12 7 all

L12 ANSWER 7 OF 16 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2003 ACS on STN
AN 1999:571732 CAPLUS
DN 131:175106
TI Herbal based nasal spray for treating nasal congestion
IN Wiersma, Jack G.
PA Nouveau Technologies, Inc., USA
SO U.S., 5 pp.
CODEN: USXXAM
DT Patent
LA English
IC ICM A61K009-08
NCL 424400000
CC 63-6 (Pharmaceuticals)
Section cross-reference(s): 1
FAN.CNT 1

	PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.	DATE
PI	US 5948414	A	19990907	US 1998-47265	19980324
PRAI	US 1998-47265		19980324		

AB This invention relates to an improved herbal-based decongestant and antihistamine nasal spray which includes known constituents in specific ratios and further includes a saponin. The invention further relates to a method for treating nasal congestion which results in enhanced decongestant action and surprising curative effects. The preferred compn. for diln. with demineralized water to a total vol. of 3 L, contained menthol 3.2, camphor 6.0, eucalyptus oil 3.3, Cremophor EL 31.5, triterpene saponin (DAB-9 grade) 1.5, naphazoline.cntdot.HCl 1.5, chlorpheniramine maleate 6.0, benzalkonium chloride 1.2, and azulene (25 %) 6.3 g.

ST nasal spray decongestant antihistamine natural ext; naphazoline chlorpheniramine eucalyptus oil nasal spray

IT Quaternary ammonium compounds, biological studies
RL: THU (Therapeutic use); BIOL (Biological study); USES (Uses)
(alkylbenzyldimethyl, chlorides; nasal sprays contg. decongestants and antihistamines and natural oils or exts. and emulsifiers)

IT Nose
(congestion, treatment of; nasal sprays contg. decongestants and antihistamines and natural oils or exts. and emulsifiers)

IT Castor oil
RL: THU (Therapeutic use); BIOL (Biological study); USES (Uses)
(ethoxylated; nasal sprays contg. decongestants and antihistamines and natural oils or exts. and emulsifiers)

IT Essential oils
RL: THU (Therapeutic use); BIOL (Biological study); USES (Uses)
(eucalyptus; nasal sprays contg. decongestants and antihistamines and natural oils or exts. and emulsifiers)

IT Antihistamines
Decongestants
Emulsifying agents
(nasal sprays contg. decongestants and antihistamines and natural oils or exts. and emulsifiers)

IT Drug delivery systems
(nasal sprays; nasal sprays contg. decongestants and antihistamines and natural oils or exts. and emulsifiers)

IT Nose
(**rhinitis**, treatment of; nasal sprays contg. decongestants and antihistamines and natural oils or exts. and emulsifiers)

IT Respiratory tract
(sinusitis, treatment of; nasal sprays contg. decongestants and antihistamines and natural oils or exts. and emulsifiers)

IT Saponins
RL: THU (Therapeutic use); BIOL (Biological study); USES (Uses)
(triterpenoid; nasal sprays contg. decongestants and antihistamines and natural oils or exts. and emulsifiers)

IT 59-33-6, Pyrilamine maleate 61-76-7, Phenylephrine hydrochloride 63-56-9, Thonzylamine hydrochloride 76-22-2, Camphor 89-78-1, Menthol 113-92-8, Chlorpheniramine maleate 132-20-7, Pheniramine maleate 275-51-4, Azulene 299-42-3, Ephedrine 550-99-2, Naphazoline hydrochloride 562-10-7 569-59-5, Phenindamine tartrate 980-71-2, Brompheniramine maleate 1218-35-5, Xylometazoline hydrochloride **2315-02-8**, Oxymetazoline hydrochloride 27059-74-1, Promethazine maleate 31694-55-0, Ethoxylated glycerol 68958-59-8, Glycerol polyethylene glycol ricinoleate
RL: THU (Therapeutic use); BIOL (Biological study); USES (Uses)
(nasal sprays contg. decongestants and antihistamines and natural oils or exts. and emulsifiers)

RE.CNT 10 THERE ARE 10 CITED REFERENCES AVAILABLE FOR THIS RECORD

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(8) Sawai; US 5376637 1994 CAPLUS
(9) Singh; US 5175152 1992 CAPLUS
(10) Szaloki; US 5468492 1995

=> d l12 16 all

L12 ANSWER 16 OF 16 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2003 ACS on STN
AN 1973:37834 CAPLUS
DN 78:37834
TI New experimental method for evaluating drugs in the nasal cavity
AU Salem, Harry; Clemente, Emmett
CS Smith, Miller and Patch, Inc., New Brunswick, NJ, USA
SO Archives of Otolaryngology (1972), 96(6), 524-9
CODEN: AROTAA; ISSN: 0003-9977
DT Journal
LA English
CC 1-1 (Pharmacodynamics)
AB A method was described that permitted evaluation of nasal decongestant activity in anesthetized rats and guinea pigs on spontaneous nasal resistance, histamine-induced congestion, and exptl. allergic **rhinitis**. Drugs to be tested were administered into the nasal cavities, the more closely simulating their clin. application. The decongestant activity of known stds. could be detected at clin. effective concns., and the method could differentiate decongestant drugs with different durations of action.
ST decongestant drug testing; nasal cavity drug testing
IT Nose
(diseases of, decongestant activity in relation to)
IT Antihistaminics
(evaluation method for)
IT Allergy
(inhibitors of, nasal decongestants in relation to)
IT 59-33-6 61-76-7 123-03-5 616-91-1 **2315-02-8** 25301-02-4
RL: BIOL (Biological study)
(nasal congestion in response to)

=> d l12 14 all

L12 ANSWER 14 OF 16 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2003 ACS on STN
AN 1997:31547 CAPLUS
DN 126:70099
TI Effect on the nasal mucosa of long-term treatment with oxymetazoline, benzalkonium chloride, and placebo nasal sprays
AU Graf, Peter; Hallen, Hans
CS Department Otorhinolaryngology, Karolinska Institute, Stockholm, Swed.
SO Laryngoscope (1996), 106(5, Pt. 1), 605-609
CODEN: LARYA8; ISSN: 0023-852X
PB American Laryngological, Rhinological and Otological Society, Inc.
DT Journal
LA English
CC 1-12 (Pharmacology)
AB A parallel, randomized, double-blind study was performed in healthy subjects to investigate the effects on the nasal mucosa of a 1-mo treatment with nasal sprays. Some subjects received oxymetazoline nasal spray; otherss used a nasal spray contg. the preservative benzalkonium chloride, and still others were treated with a placebo nasal spray. The 3

variables that were studied (nasal mucosal swelling, symptom scores, and nasal reactivity) were estd. by histamine challenge before and after 28 days of treatment. Rhinostereometry was used to measure nasal mucosal swelling and nasal reactivity. After 28 days of use, benzalkonium chloride spray induced an increase in nasal mucosal swelling. At the end of the month, the score for nasal stuffiness was higher for the persons treated with oxymetazoline than for those treated with benzalkonium chloride. Oxymetazoline nasal spray induced a pronounced increase in nasal reactivity, greater than that induced in the placebo group. Long-term use of placebo and benzalkonium chloride nasal sprays also caused an increase in nasal reactivity, but not to the same extent as did the nasal sprays contg. oxymetazoline. It is concluded that long-term use of oxymetazoline induces a sensation of nasal stuffiness, which may be due to unconscious exaggeration of the degree of nasal stuffiness, induced nasal hyperreactivity, or a combination of both. These factors are probably the main reasons for the prolonged use of nasal decongestive sprays and the development of **rhinitis** medicamentosa. Benzalkonium chloride induces mucosal swelling, which explains why the presence of this preservative in a decongestant spray aggravates **rhinitis** medicamentosa.

ST nose mucosa oxymetazoline benzalkonium chloride; nasal decongestant nose mucosa

IT Quaternary ammonium compounds, biological studies
RL: ADV (Adverse effect, including toxicity); BAC (Biological activity or effector, except adverse); BSU (Biological study, unclassified); BIOL (Biological study)
(alkylbenzyldimethyl, chlorides; nasal mucosa of humans response to decongestant sprays contg.)

IT Nose
(mucosa; nasal sprays contg. oxymetazoline or benzalkonium chloride effect on human)

IT Decongestants
(nasal; oxymetazoline- or benzalkonium chloride-contg. decongestants effect on human nasal mucosa)

IT **1491-59-4**, Oxymetazoline
RL: ADV (Adverse effect, including toxicity); BAC (Biological activity or effector, except adverse); BSU (Biological study, unclassified); BIOL (Biological study)
(nasal mucosa of humans response to decongestant sprays contg.)

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=> s l12 12 all
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The search profile that was entered contains terms or
nested terms that are not separated by a logical operator.

=> d l12 12 all

L12  ANSWER 12 OF 16  CAPLUS  COPYRIGHT 2003 ACS on STN
AN   1997:812193  CAPLUS
DN   128:80034
TI   A nasal spray containing an intranasal steroid and an antihistamine
IN   Koochaki, Patricia Elaine
PA   Procter & Gamble Company, USA
SO   PCT Int. Appl., 17 pp.
     CODEN: PIXXD2
DT   Patent
LA   English
IC   ICM  A61K031-57
     ICS  A61K031-56; A61K031-44; A61K031-445; A61K031-415; A61K031-57;
          A61K031-44; A61K031-57; A61K031-44; A61K031-445; A61K031-57;
          A61K031-44; A61K031-415
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CC 63-6 (Pharmaceuticals)
FAN.CNT 1

	PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.	DATE
PI	WO 9746243	A1	19971211	WO 1997-US9518	19970603
	W: AU, BR, CA, CN, JP, MX				
	RW: AT, BE, CH, DE, DK, ES, FI, FR, GB, GR, IE, IT, LU, MC, NL, PT, SE				
	AU 9731537	A1	19980105	AU 1997-31537	19970603
	CN 1222852	A	19990714	CN 1997-195225	19970603
	BR 9709650	A	19990810	BR 1997-9650	19970603
	JP 11511758	T2	19991012	JP 1997-500771	19970603
	EP 954318	A1	19991110	EP 1997-926878	19970603
	R: AT, BE, CH, DE, DK, ES, FR, GB, GR, IT, LI, LU, NL, SE, PT, IE, FI				
PRAI	US 1996-657506		19960604		
	WO 1997-US9518		19970603		

AB Pharmaceutical compns. for nasal administration comprise (a) a safe and effective amt. of a glucocorticoid selected from the group consisting of beclomethasone, flunisolide, fluticasone, memetasone, budesonide, pharmaceutically acceptable salts thereof and mixts. thereof; (b) a safe and effective amt. of a fast acting antihistamine selected from the group consisting of acrivastine, carbinoxamine, diphenhydramine, chloropheniramine, brompheniramine, dexchloropheniramine, doxylamine, clemastine, promethazine, trimeprazine, methdilazine, hydroxyzine, pyrilamine, rocastine, tripelennamine, meclizine, triprolidine, azatadine, cyproheptadine, phenindamine, pharmaceutically acceptable salts thereof and mixts. thereof; and (c) an aq., intranasal carrier wherein the compn. is free of capsaicin and, preferably, free of powders or granules. The present invention also relates to a method for the treatment of symptoms assocd. with seasonal or perennial allergic **rhinitis** comprising the administration of a safe and effective amt. of the intranasal pharmaceutical compns. of the present invention. A nasal spray contained beclomethasone dipropionate monohydrate 0.042, chlorpheniramine 0.500, Avicel RC-591 1.200, dextrose 5.100, Polysorbate 80 0.050, benzalkonium chloride 0.020, phenylethyl alc. 0.025, and water q.s. 100%.

ST nasal pharmaceutical spray steroid antihistamine; beclomethasone chlorpheniramine nasal pharmaceutical spray

IT Nose
(allergic **rhinitis**, perennial; nasal spray contg. intranasal steroid and antihistamine)

IT Adrenoceptor agonists
Antihistamines
Glucocorticoids
Steroids, biological studies
RL: THU (Therapeutic use); BIOL (Biological study); USES (Uses)
(nasal spray contg. intranasal steroid and antihistamine)

IT Drug delivery systems
Drug delivery systems
(nasal sprays; nasal spray contg. intranasal steroid and antihistamine)

IT Analgesics
RL: THU (Therapeutic use); BIOL (Biological study); USES (Uses)
(non-opiate; nasal spray contg. intranasal steroid and antihistamine)

IT Anti-inflammatory agents
RL: THU (Therapeutic use); BIOL (Biological study); USES (Uses)
(nonsteroidal; nasal spray contg. intranasal steroid and antihistamine)

IT 9029-60-1, Lipoxygenase
RL: BSU (Biological study, unclassified); BIOL (Biological study)
(inhibitors; nasal spray contg. intranasal steroid and antihistamine)

IT 58-73-1, Diphenhydramine 59-33-6 59-42-7, Phenylephrine 60-87-7, Promethazine 68-88-2, Hydroxyzine 76-25-5, Triamcinolone acetonide 84-22-0, Tetrahydrozoline 84-96-8, Trimeprazine 86-22-6, Brompheniramine 90-82-4, Pseudoephedrine 91-81-6, Tripelennamine 113-92-8 129-03-3, Cyproheptadine 486-12-4, Triprolidine 486-16-8,

Carbinoxamine 562-10-7 569-59-5 569-65-3, Meclizine 835-31-4, Naphazoline 1082-57-1, Tramazoline **1491-59-4**, Oxymetazoline 1982-37-2, Methdilazine 3385-03-3, Flunisolide 3964-81-6, Azatadine 4419-39-0, Beclomethasone 14838-15-4, Phenylpropanolamine 15686-51-8, Clemastine 25523-97-1, Dexchlorpheniramine 29216-28-2, Mequitazine 34580-13-7, Ketotifen 50679-08-8, Terfenadine 51333-22-3, Budesonide 53882-12-5, Lodoxamide 58581-89-8, Azelastine 60607-34-3, Oxatomide 64294-95-7, Setastine 68844-77-9, Astemizole 77011-63-3, Beclomethasone dipropionate monohydrate 79516-68-0, Levocabastine 79712-55-3, Tazifylline 79794-75-5, Loratadine 83881-51-0, Cetirizine 86181-42-2, Temelastine 87848-99-5, Acrivastine 90566-53-3, Fluticasone 90729-43-4, Ebastine 91833-77-1, Rocastine 121807-05-4, Acrivastine hydrochloride
RL: THU (Therapeutic use); BIOL (Biological study); USES (Uses)
(nasal spray contg. intranasal steroid and antihistamine)

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     (FILE 'HOME' ENTERED AT 12:46:40 ON 17 SEP 2003)

     FILE 'REGISTRY' ENTERED AT 12:46:47 ON 17 SEP 2003
                E OXYMETAZOLINE
L1            2 S E3

     FILE 'CAPLUS' ENTERED AT 12:47:39 ON 17 SEP 2003
                E NASAL
L2        14248 S E3
L3          744 S L1
L4           84 S L3 AND L2
                E ANTIIFLAMMARORY
                E ANTIINFLAMMATORY
L5        39112 S E3
L6           11 S L3 AND L5
                E SINUSITIS
L7          839 S E3
                E RHINITIS
L8         3739 S E3
L9       151929 S VIRAL OR ANTIVIRAL OR RHINO OR INFUENZA
L10          23 S L3 AND L9
L11          24 S L8 AND L3
L12          16 S L11 NOT L10

=> s l7 and l3
L13          15 L7 AND L3

=> d l13 not l12
L12 IS NOT VALID HERE
For an explanation, enter "HELP DISPLAY".

=> s l13 not l12
L14          12 L13 NOT L12

=> s l14 not l10
L15           1 L14 NOT L10

=> d l15 1 all

L15  ANSWER 1 OF 1  CAPLUS  COPYRIGHT 2003 ACS on STN
AN   2002:783336  CAPLUS
DN   137:304325
TI   The effects of topical agents of fluticasone propionate, oxymetazoline,
```

and 3% and 0.9% sodium chloride solutions on mucociliary clearance in the therapy of acute bacterial rhinosinusitis in vivo

AU Inanli, Selcuk; Ozturk, Ozmen; Korkmaz, Mukadder; Tutkun, Alper; Batman, Caglar

CS Department of Otorhinolaryngology - Head and Neck Surgery, Marmara University School of Medicine, Istanbul, Turk.

SO Laryngoscope (2002), 112(2), 320-325
CODEN: LARYA8; ISSN: 0023-852X

PB Lippincott Williams & Wilkins

DT Journal

LA English

CC 1-5 (Pharmacology)
Section cross-reference(s): 63

AB The aims of the study were to det.: (1) how mucociliary activity in acute bacterial rhinosinusitis is affected; (2) how this activity is changed by therapy; (3) the effects of topical agents on mucociliary clearance, and (4) the most appropriate topical agent(s) to be used in the therapy of **sinusitis**. Five groups of patients with acute bacterial rhinosinusitis were studied prospectively. All patients had 500 mg oral amoxicillin and 125 mg oral clavulanic acid prepns. given three times daily for 3 wk. According to the topical agent applications, these groups included: group I (n = 12), no topical treatment was even; group II (n = 14), two puffs for each nostril once daily of 50 .mu.g/100 mL fluticasone propionate was given; group III (n = 9), one puff for each nostril three times daily of 0.05% oxymetazoline was given; group IV (n = 12), 3% sodium chloride (NaCl) (buffered to pH 6.5-7 at room temp.) was given; and group V (n = 13), 10-mL solns. of 0.9% NaCl (buffered to pH 6.5-7 at room temp.) were given for nasal irrigations three times daily. All patients had medication for 3 wk and were controlled each week. The saccharin method was used to measure nasal mucociliary clearance. To investigate the early effects of the topical agents for groups II to V, an addnl. test was repeated 291 min after the basal mucociliary clearance recordings. Time test was repeated in the first, second, and third weeks of the treatment. The mucocilliary clearance was significantly slower in the acute bacterial rhinosinusitis group than in the control group. There was no significant difference between the basal mucociliary clearance and the 20th minute mucociliary clearance of the fluticasone propionate and 0.9% NaCl soln. groups. The mean values of the basal and the 20 min's mucociliary clearance of the oxymetazoline group were 24.72.+-.6.16 and 15.5.+-.7.45 min, resp., which were statistically significant. The mean values of the basal and the 20th minute mucociliary clearance of the 3% NaCl soln. groups were 19.45.+-.9.35 and 115.45.+-.8.20 min, resp., which were also statistically significant. In the first group (without topical treatment), the basal mucociliary clearance became significantly shorter after the second week of treatment. In the first and second weeks of the treatment of the oxymetazoline group, the mucociliary clearance did not change significantly, but after the third week the mucociliary clearance was significantly shorter. In the 3% NaCl soln. group, significant improvement began from the first week and continued through the third week. Comparing the basal and the third weeks' mucociliary clearance values among the groups, the oxymetazoline and 3% NaCl soln. groups revealed more significant improvement than the other groups, bent this improvement was not different from the improvement of group I. There was still a statistically significant difference in the mucociliary clearance of the post-treatment **sinusitis** groups from the control group. The oxymetazoline anal 3% NaCl soln. groups seemed to be more effective in mucociliary clearance, but there was no significant difference in improvement among the groups. The improvement of acute bacterial rhinosinusitis takes more than 3 wk, according to the mucociliary clearance values of the groups.

ST fluticasone oxymetazoline sodium chloride mucociliary clearance bacteria rhinosinusitis

IT Infection
(bacterial; effects of topical agents of fluticasone propionate, oxymetazoline, and 3% and 0.9% sodium chloride solns. on mucociliary clearance in therapy of acute bacterial rhinosinusitis)
IT Human
Physiological saline solutions
(effects of topical agents of fluticasone propionate, oxymetazoline, and 3% and 0.9% sodium chloride solns. on mucociliary clearance in therapy of acute bacterial rhinosinusitis)
IT Respiratory tract, disease
(**sinusitis**; effects of topical agents of fluticasone propionate, oxymetazoline, and 3% and 0.9% sodium chloride solns. on mucociliary clearance in therapy of acute bacterial rhinosinusitis)
IT Drug delivery systems
(topical; effects of topical agents of fluticasone propionate, oxymetazoline, and 3% and 0.9% sodium chloride solns. on mucociliary clearance in therapy of acute bacterial rhinosinusitis)
IT **1491-59-4**, Oxymetazoline 7647-14-5, Sodium chloride, biological studies 26787-78-0, Amoxicillin 58001-44-8, Clavulanic acid 80474-14-2, Fluticasone propionate
RL: PAC (Pharmacological activity); THU (Therapeutic use); BIOL (Biological study); USES (Uses)
(effects of topical agents of fluticasone propionate, oxymetazoline, and 3% and 0.9% sodium chloride solns. on mucociliary clearance in therapy of acute bacterial rhinosinusitis)
RE.CNT 20 THERE ARE 20 CITED REFERENCES AVAILABLE FOR THIS RECORD
RE
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(FILE 'HOME' ENTERED AT 12:46:40 ON 17 SEP 2003)

FILE 'REGISTRY' ENTERED AT 12:46:47 ON 17 SEP 2003
E OXYMETAZOLINE
L1 2 S E3

FILE 'CAPLUS' ENTERED AT 12:47:39 ON 17 SEP 2003
E NASAL
L2 14248 S E3
L3 744 S L1
L4 84 S L3 AND L2

```
                E ANTIIFLAMMARORY
                E ANTIINFLAMMATORY
L5         39112 S E3
L6            11 S L3 AND L5
                E SINUSITIS
L7           839 S E3
                E RHINITIS
L8          3739 S E3
L9        151929 S VIRAL OR ANTIVIRAL OR RHINO OR INFUENZA
L10           23 S L3 AND L9
L11           24 S L8 AND L3
L12           16 S L11 NOT L10
L13           15 S L7 AND L3
L14           12 S L13 NOT L12
L15            1 S L14 NOT L10

=> e immune
E1             1     IMMUNDIFFUSION/BI
E2             1     IMMUNDYSREGULATORY/BI
E3        153606 --> IMMUNE/BI
E4             1     IMMUNEACTIVE/BI
E5             1     IMMUNEADJUVANT/BI
E6             1     IMMUNEAGING/BI
E7             1     IMMUNEALLERGIC/BI
E8             1     IMMUNEANTIGEN/BI
E9             1     IMMUNEASSAY/BI
E10            1     IMMUNEASSOCD/BI
E11            1     IMMUNEBODIES/BI
E12            1     IMMUNECARRIER/BI

=> s e3
L16       153606 IMMUNE/BI

=> s l3 and l16
L17            3 L3 AND L16

=> d l17 1-3

L17  ANSWER 1 OF 3  CAPLUS  COPYRIGHT 2003 ACS on STN
AN   2003:295108  CAPLUS
TI   Stimulation of interleukin-12 production in mouse macrophages via
     activation of p38 mitogen-activated protein kinase by .alpha.2-
     adrenoceptor agonists
AU   Kang, Bok Yun; Lee, Seung Won; Kim, Tae Sung
CS   College of Pharmacy and Research Institute of Drug Development, Immunology
     Laboratory, Chonnam National University, Kwangju, 500-757, S. Korea
SO   European Journal of Pharmacology (2003), 467(1-3), 223-231
     CODEN: EJPHAZ; ISSN: 0014-2999
PB   Elsevier Science B.V.
DT   Journal
LA   English
RE.CNT  43    THERE ARE 43 CITED REFERENCES AVAILABLE FOR THIS RECORD
              ALL CITATIONS AVAILABLE IN THE RE FORMAT

L17  ANSWER 2 OF 3  CAPLUS  COPYRIGHT 2003 ACS on STN
AN   2002:591707  CAPLUS
DN   137:140509
TI   Preparation of nicotinamides and mimetics as inhibitors of
     phosphodiesterase IV isozymes
IN   Chambers, Robert J.; Magee, Thomas V.; Marfat, Anthony
PA   Pfizer Products Inc., USA
SO   Eur. Pat. Appl., 180 pp.
```

CODEN: EPXXDW
DT Patent
LA English
FAN.CNT 3

	PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.	DATE
PI	EP 1229034	A1	20020807	EP 2002-250202	20020111
	R: AT, BE, CH, DE, DK, ES, FR, GB, GR, IT, LI, LU, NL, SE, MC, PT, IE, SI, LT, LV, FI, RO, MK, CY, AL, TR				
	US 2002111495	A1	20020815	US 2002-62811	20020131
	BR 2002000250	A	20021008	BR 2002-250	20020131
PRAI	US 2001-265240P	P	20010131		
	US 1997-43403P	P	19970404		
	US 1998-105120P	P	19981021		

OS MARPAT 137:140509
RE.CNT 6 THERE ARE 6 CITED REFERENCES AVAILABLE FOR THIS RECORD
ALL CITATIONS AVAILABLE IN THE RE FORMAT

L17 ANSWER 3 OF 3 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2003 ACS on STN
AN 2001:851784 CAPLUS
DN 135:376791
TI Composition containing analgesic and anti-inflammatory agents and nutraceutical for treating conditions caused by **immune** responses
IN Gelber, Daniel; Kleinberger, Richard
PA USA
SO U.S. Pat. Appl. Publ., 16 pp.
CODEN: USXXCO
DT Patent
LA English
FAN.CNT 1

	PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.	DATE
PI	US 2001044410	A1	20011122	US 2001-754125	20010105
	US 2001044411	A1	20011122	US 2001-754347	20010105
	US 2001043959	A1	20011122	US 2001-754348	20010105
	US 2002004078	A1	20020110	US 2001-754205	20010105
	US 2002006445	A1	20020117	US 2001-754204	20010105
	US 2002034555	A1	20020321	US 2001-754124	20010105
	US 2002128273	A1	20020912	US 2001-754349	20010105
	US 6576267	B2	20030610		
PRAI	US 2000-184351P	P	20000223		

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L14           12 S L13 NOT L12
L15            1 S L14 NOT L10
                E IMMUNE
L16       153606 S E3
L17            3 S L3 AND L16

=>

---Logging off of STN---


=>
Executing the logoff script...


=> LOG Y

COST IN U.S. DOLLARS                                SINCE FILE      TOTAL
                                                       ENTRY    SESSION
FULL ESTIMATED COST                                   126.78     133.29

DISCOUNT AMOUNTS (FOR QUALIFYING ACCOUNTS)          SINCE FILE      TOTAL
                                                       ENTRY    SESSION
CA SUBSCRIBER PRICE                                    -7.16      -7.16

STN INTERNATIONAL LOGOFF AT 13:28:03 ON 17 SEP 2003
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- Poison Control Centers

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Oxymetazoline (Nasal)

The Following Information Provided by Thomson MICROMEDEX

Overview | Precautions & Side Effects

BRAND NAMES:
In the U.S.

- Afrin Cherry 12 Hour Nasal Spray
- Afrin Extra Moisturizing 12 Hour Nasal Spray
- Afrin Original 12 Hour Nasal Spray
- Afrin Original 12 Hour Nose Drops
- Afrin Sinus 12 Hour Nasal Spray
- Afrin Original 12 Hour Pump Mist
- Dristan 12-Hr Nasal Spray
- Duramist Plus Up To 12 Hour Nasal Decongestant Spray
- Duration 12 Hour Nasal Spray
- Genasal Nasal Spray Up to 12 Hour Relief
- Nasal Relief 12 Hour Nasal Spray
- Neo-Synephrine 12 Hour Extra Moisturizing Spray
- Neo-Synephrine 12 Hour Spray
- Nostrilla 12 Hour Nasal Decongestant
- Twice-A-Day Extra Moisturizing 12 Hour Nasal Spray
- Twice-A-Day Soothing 12 Hour Nasal Spray
- Vicks Sinex 12-Hour Nasal Spray
- Vicks Sinex 12-Hour Ultra Fine Mist for Sinus Relief
- 4-Way 12-Hour Nasal Spray

BRAND NAMES:
In Canada

- Dristan Long Lasting Nasal Mist
- Dristan Long Lasting Mentholated Nasal Spray
- Drixoral Nasal Solution

Description

Oxymetazoline (*ox-i-met-AZ-oh-leen*) is used for the temporary relief of nasal (of the nose) congestion or stuffiness caused by hay fever or other allergies, colds, or sinus trouble.

This medicine may also be used for other conditions as determined by your doctor.

This medicine is available without a prescription; however, your doctor may have special instructions on the proper use or dose for your medical

condition.

Oxymetazoline is available in the following dosage forms:

Nasal
- Nasal drops (U.S.)
- Nasal spray (U.S. and Canada)

Proper Use of This Medicine
To use the *nose drops*:

- Blow your nose gently. Tilt the head back while standing or sitting up, or lie down on a bed and hang the head over the side. Place the drops into each nostril and keep the head tilted back for a few minutes to allow the medicine to spread throughout the nose.
- Rinse the dropper with hot water and dry with a clean tissue. Replace the cap right after use.
- To avoid spreading the infection, do not use the container for more than one person.

To use the *nose spray*:

- Blow your nose gently. With the head upright, spray the medicine into each nostril. Sniff briskly while squeezing the bottle quickly and firmly. For best results, spray once into each nostril, wait 3 to 5 minutes to allow the medicine to work, then blow the nose gently and thoroughly. Repeat until the complete dose is used.
- Rinse the tip of the spray bottle with hot water, taking care not to suck water into the bottle, and dry with a clean tissue. Replace the cap right after use.
- To avoid spreading the infection, do not use the container for more than one person.

Use this medicine only as directed. Do not use more of it, do not use it more often, and do not use it for longer than 3 days without first checking with your doctor. To do so may make your runny or stuffy nose worse and may also increase the chance of side effects.

Dosing - The dose of oxymetazoline will be different for different patients. *Follow your doctor's orders or the directions on the label.* The following information includes only the average doses of oxymetazoline. *If your dose is different, do not change it* unless your doctor tells you to do so.

- For *nasal* dosage form (nose drops or spray):
  - For nasal congestion or stuffiness:
    - Adults and children 6 years of age and olderUse 2 or 3 drops or sprays of 0.05% solution in each nostril every ten to twelve hours. Do not use more than two times in twenty four hours.
    - Children up to 6 years of ageUse and dose must be determined by your doctor.

Missed dose - If you are using this medicine on a regular schedule and you miss a dose, use it right away if you remember within an hour or so of the missed dose. However, if you do not remember until later, skip the

missed dose and go back to your regular dosing schedule. Do not double doses.

Storage - To store this medicine:

- Keep out of the reach of children.
- Store away from heat and direct light, at room temperature.
- Keep the medicine from freezing.
- Do not keep outdated medicine or medicine no longer needed. Be sure that any discarded medicine is out of the reach of children.

Last Reviewed: 6/14/2000

Read about Precautions & Side Effects

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